We Do Mean It,

at we sell laces, underwear, corset, akeeping goods cheaper than any New York Dry-Goods Store, 224 lison street.

g Square Grand Pianos.

ase, or money refunded. Music, 92 Van Buren street.

NEY-In this city, by the Rev. Henry nats Church, Dec. 5, Mr. Richard nats Church, Dec. 5, Mr. Richard nats Church, both of this city. W. Asgle Kenney, both of this city. W. EE-At the residence of Mr. 5, M. Exp. Dec. 5, 1874, by the Rev. Dr. Church and Miss Isabells, daughter the country of the country of

CIAL NOTICES.

rds of Thirty Years

3 SOOTHING SYRUP has been used wer-failing success. It corrects acid-elieres wind colic, regulates the bev-and diarrhea, whether arising from uses. An old and well-tried remedy.

rposes of a Family

D PANACEA swill be found invalua-lief will follow its use in all cases of bowels, or side; rheumatism, colie, ruises. For internal and external use

en Look Pale and Sick

ethan having worms in the stomach. FUGE COMFITS will destroy worms e child, being perfectly wirre, and g or other injurious ingredients usu-reparations. Sold by all druggists.

MORSE'S LUXURENE

FOR THE HAIR.

T AND BEST NUTRITIVE HAIR

at sight. Price, 50 cents. Whole ACK, STEVENSON & REID. Sold

. P. GORE & CO.

y, Dec. 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

STOCK OF FURNITURE

to the public another large of FIRST-CLASS

old Furniture.

datures and Rockers, Chairs and Rockers, French Luunges, Trees, Office Desks, Dil Cloth, &c.

lay, Dec. 10.

Clothing, Pants, Jacket, Coats, Overcoats, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AUCTION,

Crockery, in open lots.

r, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Crockery, in original packages.

old Furniture.

er Furniture in endless variets, and Burcaus. top Tables, Book Cases, asy Chairs, Wardrobes, ad Chairs, titresses, Mirrors, Cases, Mirrors, Cases, Plated Ware, etc., etc.

H & HARRISON.

ED SALE AT AUCTION

LANCE OF STOCK OF

ec. 10, at 10 and 2 o'clock,

med Pledges,

GOLDSMID, consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Revol-eding Guns, &c., &c.

re for cash.
TH & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
m-st-, opposite McVicker's Theatre.

ASHINGTON-ST. te Field, Leiter & Co.'s).

ONARD & CO.,

D SECOND-HAND

CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.,

ursday, Dec. 10, M AS ABOVE, at 9:30 sharps offment of Parier, Dining-room and Office Desks, Carpeta, Stove, Mat-

N. POMEROY & CO.

NG SALES.

LES OF THIS SPLENDID
FOR THIS WEEK

0 1-2 a. m., 3 and 7 p. m., 180 State-St,

ronze Groups and Figures, Silk Umbrellas,

Figures, and Groups, Musical Groups, &c., &c. POMERGY & CO., Auctions

g, Dec. 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

NITURE.

abor Sets. Dining-room and Kitchen, Easy Chairs, Centre-Tables, Car Hishetes, Stoves, and General Mer-igars, etc. Also a bankrupt stock of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Crock Fancy Goods, suited for the Holiday

R FRIDAY'S SALE,

Weed, Assignee, Bankrupt Se

kages TEAS.

be sold in lots to suit.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioners.

McNAMARA & CO.,

Boots and Shoes at Auction and Thursday Mornings,

MCNAMARA & Co., Auctionsons.

S & SHOES

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

UCTION.

CTION SALES.

E'S LUXURENE.

Liniment,

ARRIAGES.

FIRE INSURANCE. **WILLER & DREW'S** Istrance Agency

162 LA SALLE-ST. Ammercial Union Assurance Company, London.

Assets, \$17,010,309.88. Adriatic Ins. Co., New York.

Assets, \$300,000. shoe & Leather Ins. Co., Boston

Assets, \$500,000. Prescott Insurance Co., Boston Assets, \$300,000.

Policies issued covering desirable grards in Chicago and vicinity pon application at our office.

SILVERWARE . JEWELRY, &c.

SILVER.

Large lot of New Designs of 188 Sets, Cases of Spoons and Forks, Cream Sets, Berry Sets, Dishes, Epergnes, Ladles, etc., in Sterling, just received. Balance of old lot closed out at less

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

268 Wabash-av.

JEWELRY SILVER WARE LESS THAN COST, HOLIDAYS! SALE PEREMPTORY. VAN COTT'S, 78 STATE-ST.

FURS.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' FURS Residence, 545 Michigan-av. MUFF AND BOA-Lynx, Marten, French Seal, or

Astrachan-for \$10. 30 SEAL SKIN MUFF AND BOA for \$20. HANDSOME SEAL SACQUE for \$30. SPLENDID SETS MINK from \$15 to \$40

RESIDENCE, 545 Michigan-av. HOTELS. CLIFTON HOUSE

Corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., Opposite Exposition Building.

Price Reduced to \$3 per Day he best \$3 per day Hotel, either East or West JENKINS & HOLMES, Proprietors. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IRISTMAS PRESENTS

MAGICAL BAZAAR,
STATE-ST. Pr
AUTO MATON ROPE WALKER.
Branch, 35 Union Square, New York. FIRM CHANGES.

CHANGE OF FIRM. G.T. BEEBE & CO.

6. T. Beebe and T. Ormsbes.

B. T. Beebe and T. Ormsbes.

B. P. CASS. undersigned having purchased the interest of R. is the firm of G. T. Beebe & Co., will settle all sits and continue business under the same firm at least too the same firm as the substore. G. T. BEEBE, T. ORMSBEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN Man, 87,000, 82,000, and sums to suit, on city property.
A. S. PALMER, JR.,
34 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

WANTED

CIAL AGENT, by a No. 1 Fire Insurance Compa-will be a permanent engagement, and must go to immediately. Address, with references, X Y, and Agents, Chicago P. O.

TRUSSES, &c. TRUSSES TORTERS of the most improved varieties, fit-local Linds ROOMS of Drs. HIATT & LE ROY,

WASHINGTON.

Kelley's Folly Blocks the Way in the House.

Its Enemies Afraid to Come to a Square Vote.

Mr. Dawes Redeems His Record in a Sound Speech.

In Which He Makes a Delightful Hit at Butler.

The Pacific Mail Lobby Booked for an Investigation.

Dangerous Combination of Railroad and Cotton-Tax Grabbers.

Ugly Differences Caused by the Little Tariff Bill.

Postmaster-General Jewell Certain of Confirmation.

> THE CURRENCY QUESTION. SUNSET COX HAS HIS LITTLE JOKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10 .- The Senate ansacted no business of importance, and went early into executive session. In the House it was a day of words. The Kelley finance bubble was discussed the entire day, and it is impossible now to foreshadow the end. Sunset Cox has prepared a satire upon the entire finance debate, which he will present to the House tomorrow in the form of a resolution which provides that in order to facilitate the transaction of business, and at the same time to permit members to give their views on finance, all members shall be permitted to have reprinted in the Congressional Record their financial speeches of

DEMOCRATS WILL HOLD ALOOF. The Democrats have concluded to be guided by their more conservative leaders, who decided in an informal caucus not to participate in the financial debate no matter how extended it-may be. The policy underlying this resolution is that the Democratic leaders are of the opinion that it will be more advantageous to that party to avoid making any positive record on finance

DAWES MADE THE SPEECH OF THE DAY. DAWES MADE THE SPEECH OF THE DAY.

It was a very able argument in favor of a speedy return to standard money, and a severe exposition of the folly of inflation schemes. Mr. Dawes devoted a considerable portion of his speech to an attack upon Geu. Butler.

speech to an attack upon Gen. Butler.

DAWES AND BUTLER.

The following collouguy, which took place at the beginning of Dawes' speech, will scarcely find place in the Congressional record or the regular report of proceedings:

Gen. Butler—You misstate my position.

Mr. Dawes—I state your position, as I understand it, in your speech, which has been withheld from the record.

beld from the record.

Gen. Butler—It was withheld because I was and brokers upon their sales. It is held that

that fact than yourself.

[To the Associated Press.]

DEBATE ON KELLEY'S BILL. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Tyner in the chair, and resumed consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of 3.65 convertible bonds. Mr. Willard (Vt.), offered an amendment to t, providing that greenbacks shall not be legal

er in payment of debts contracted after July

Mr. Dawes spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He declared that with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) he rejoiced that the hands of Congress were being stayed up in the effort, if it had courage to make it, to bring the country back togthe laws of trade, and argued that the direct and inevitable consequence of the substitution of the pending bill for the existing state of affairs, instead of bringing relief by appreciating the greenback to gold, would sink it 10 to 15 percent, and thereby tale, from the labora-15 per cent, and thereby take from the laborer 10 to 15 per cent of the purchasing power of his day's wages, and cut down his now scanty loaf of bread. The greenback would be worth as much as gold to-day if the Government would pay it when presented, and it never would be worth as much as gold until the Government did that. Let it do that, and all the rest would follow. In conclusion he said: "Those who are responsible for public affairs have no time to lose. We can put off our duty in the premises no longer. The Republican party has just three months to save or to destroy its existence. No other power than itself can accomplish its ruin. It will pass out of mind and memory in the polities of this country, if at all, by its own hands. It has the power, as well as the privilege, of accomplishing either of these results. Whatever in the near future awaits that party, let it not

die for want of courage."

MR. PHELPS

argued against the pending measure, and said:
"This is what I ask the Government to do: I ask the Government to pay the promises that it made twelve years ago, to pay these greenbacks on demand, dollar for dollar, and I ask the Government to do so by borrowing on its bonds, navable fifty years after date, the money with die for want of courage. payable fifty years after date, the money with which to pay its present indebtedness. In my opinion there is but one way to make the currency equal to money, and that is to follow that straight, narrow path, which is the path of honesty. The Government must pay its debts when they are due. Then alone can we expect to be season a prospergus and happy, and honor-

to be again a prosperous, and happy, and honor-ed nation." MR. SMITH (N. Y.) spoke in favor of a return to specie payments as soon as practicable without disaster. There were some features in the pending measure which impressed him favorably, but there were very grave objections to it. There was illimitavery grave objections to it. There was immable expansion in it, because these bonds of small denomination would circulate as currency. In order to guard against that, he would move to amend the bill by making the lowest denomination of a bond \$1,000.

At the close of Mr. Smith's remarks the Committee without action on the full.

nittee rose without action on the bill. Senator Morton reached here last night, in greatly improved health, and, while not desiring to be quoted at length as to his views on the political aspect, he makes no concealment of his intention to oppose the financial policy suggested by the President. He is of the opinion that a repeal of the Legal-Tender act would be a na. intention to oppose the financial policy suggested by the President. He is of the opinion that a repeal of the Legal-Tender act would be a national disgrace, and holds that Congress could just as properly repeal the act providing that the Government bonds shall be paid in gold; both being contracts to which the faith of the Government is pledged.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

AN INVESTIGATION PENDING. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Washington, Dec. 10. - The Committee of Ways and Means, in secret session, has resolved to continue the investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In the Forty-second Congress there was a large amount

of testimony taken relative to this matter. The inquiry was conducted in the strictest secrecy. No official publication has been made concerning the nature of the testimony then taken, but it

Congress

Took Bribes for their votes

upon the bill granting the Pacific Mail subsidy.
The story is that several members received each a
\$1,000 bill. The testimony taken was inclosed
in a large, carefully sealed package, and deposited
at the close of the Forty-second Congress
with the Clerk of the House. This testimony,
at the beginning of the last session of Congress,
was officially transferred to the custody of the
present Congress by that officer. The House
then referred the testimony to the Committee on
Ways and Means, with the authority to act. Under the commission given to the Committee on
Ways and Means early in the last session of
Congress,

Ways and Means early in the last session of Congress,

THE COMMITTEE HAS NOW ACTED.

It is known that Beck, of Kentucky, has been one of the leading movers for this fresh investigation. He publicly announced early in this session that he should speedily bring it to the attention of the Committee. The reason for maintaining secrecy during the past few days has been the apprehension on the part of the Committee that if the intentions of the Committee that if the intentions of the Committee were made public. THE MOST IMPORTANT WITNESSES WOULD FLEE

This was especially feared in the case of Mr. This was especially feared in the case of Mr. Irving, the then agent here of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who controlled the Pacific Mail lobby, and claims to have disbursed here, in the interest of the Company, at that session of Congress, \$500,000. On Monday Aaron Bradishaw, Assistant Sergeant-ar-Arms of the House, was sent to New York, under special commission, to subpeas prominent with results and the series are series as the series and the series and the series are series as the series and the series and the series and the series and the series are series as the series and the series and the series and the series are series as the series and the series and the series and the series and the series are series as the series are series are series as the series are series as the series are series are series as the series are series as th under special commission, to subpetus prominent witnesses in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. There is reason to believe that Cornelius Garrison, Itussel Sage, and Rufus Hatch have already been summoned. Up to this time Irving has not been found, and it is feared that he have oversed. that he has escaped,

that he has escaped,

PARTIES SUMMONED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Ex-President Sage and
Managing Director Hatch, of the Pacific Mail
Company, Commodore Garrison, of the New
York & Brazil Company, and other gentlemen,
left to-night for Washington on a summons of
the Ways and Means Committee of the House of,
Representatives to testify, it is understood, in
the way for of the stemment purposities of the last the matter of the steamship subsidies of the last and previous sessions.

A DANGEROUS COMBINATION. TAX SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.
WASHINGTON. D. C., Dec. 10.—The managers of the Southern Pacific Railroad here give out that that road has decided to have no affiliations with the Northern Pacific Road in attempting to secure legislation in Congress. The Southern Pacific and the Texas Pacific, however, which are now practically one road, owing to the junction of the road at Santa Fe, have made common cause, and there is not much doubt that they have formed an alliance with the friends of the scheme for the refunding of the cotton tax. Au scheme for the retunding of the cotton tax. An effort now appears to be making to induce the South-to-vote unitedly in favor of the Southern Pacific scheme. The argument used is, that inasmuch as the North has already had a subsidy which built the Union Pacific Railroad, the South is entitled to like consideration from Congress. The strength of such a combination will be seen when it is known that there are very few votes in the South which will there are very few votes in the South which will not be in favor of the bill for refunding the cot-

ton tax. oen. Grenville M. Dodge.

of Iowa, who was so conspicuous for his absence
in the Credit Mobilier investigation, and whom
the Sergeant-at-Arms seemed never to be able to
find in his sleeping-car biding place in a ravine
in Texas, is here, and is looked upon as the chief manager, next to Tom Scott, of the South-

THE LITTLE TARIFF BILL HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEE DIFFERENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The main

points of difference between the House and Senate Committees on the little Tariff bill are three: First, the Senate will not agree to Starkweather's proposition to tax stock dealers Absent in New York.

Mr. Dawes—I do not intend to misstate your position.

Gen. Butler—The road to hell is paved with good intentions.

Mr. Dawes—No one should be better aware of that fact than yourself.

[To the Associated Press.]

DEFATE ON RELLEY'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Tyner in the Whole, with Mr. Tyner

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.-The Executive Committee of the National Board Trade held a protracted session here to-day. Delegates from the leading cities of the more prominent Boards of Trade were present. Mr. Charles Randolph and Mr. Charles E. Culver represented Chicago. The session was not public, and the proceedings of the meeting are not made known. It is stated, however, that the reciprocity treaty was discussed

at considerable length, and that the Committee have decided not to make any recommendations to Congress on that subject. The views of the Committee were not entirely harmonious, and it is thought that this is a prominent reason for declining to make any recommendations. The Executive Committee have also undertaken the arduous task of endeavoring to come to a definite agreement upon finances, in order that they may make some official recommendations to Congress, but thus far they have been quite unsuccessful.

ar they have been quite unsuccessful.

THE SIEAMBOAT BILL.

There is a large steamboat looby here working o secure the passage of the Negley Steamboat bill, which is now pending in the Senate. The bill passed the House last year, after formidapposition, and is very strongly opposed in the Sensate by a number of Senstors, led by Conkling. The chief objections urged against the present law is its ambiguity, and the great difficulty connected with its enforcement.

There is no doubt of Gov. Jewell's confirmaon. His non-confirmation to-day is not sur-rising, as under the rule a single objection

ould postpone the vote.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Committee appointed by the Richmond

The Committee Appointed by the Richmond Theap Transportation Convention to present to congress the memorial of that Convention held ts first meeting here to-day. Edward Carringits inst meeting here to-day. Edward Carring-ton, of Richmoud, was appointed Secretary. A resolution was adopted authorizing each mem-ber of the Committee, in case of necessity of absence, to appoint a substitute. It was re-solved to hold another meeting in January. Josiah J. Utley, of Dixon, Ill., was instructed to represent the interests of the Rock Island & Hennerin Canal. Hennepin Canal.

TO the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Johann C. Condrup, Danish Vice-Consul in this city, died his morning.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has appointed William R. Thrall farshal for the Southern District of Ohio, and sent to the Senate the appointments of John W.
Thatcher, of Virginia, to be Commissioner, and
Ellis Speed, of Maine, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents.
The President sent to the Senate to-day sev-

resident sent to the Senate to-day several hundred nominations, mostly persons appointed during the recess of Congress. The following new appointments were made: Benjaman Moran, Minister Resident to Portugal; Wickham Hoffman, Secretary of Legation at London; and Robert R. Hill, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Paris. Legation at Paris.

[The regular record of Congressional proceedings will be found on the second page.]

MISSOURI CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 10.-Gov. Woodson has rdered an election for Jan. 26 for delegates the Constitutional Convention.

FEUDAL WAR.

became noised about at the time that the evidence showed that some members of the last aging the South.

> Twenty-eight Negroes Thus Far Buried at Vicksburg.

> The Colored Sheriff Barely Escapes with His Life.

Continued Apprehension of War in New Orleans.

The Election Returns to Be Made Next Sunday

of the White Leaguers.

State by a Special Cor-

Review of the Situation in the

Fiercely-Partisan Character of Louisiana's Political History.

Interview with Ex-Gov. Baxter.

THE VICKSBURG WAR. NEW ORLEANS ADVICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 10 .- Vicksburg papers of Wednesday state that on Monday night a report was circulated that a lynching party would visit the Court-House during the night, for the pur-LYNCHING SHERIFF CROSBY,

and the guard was strengthened. During the night a party appeared, forced the guards, and entered the Circuit Court room, where Crosby was confined. The commander of the guard and a large number of citizens, however, finally persuaded them to desist, and they left without carrying out their purpose. Early Tuesday morning another attempt was made by the friends of Oliver Brown, who was killed on Monday, to get possession of Crosby, and it required all the exertions of the different company officers to prevent them from consummating their plans. on Tuesday afternoon Crosby was transferred from the Court-House to the Jail for safer keeping at the instance of the Committee of Cluzens who were in conference with Adjt.-Gen. Packer. The Ficksburger states that the reason the Committee was so careful that harm should not come to Crosby was that he might be held as a hostage with his fellow-prisoners, and in case the United States troops were to interfere hemp was to be the portion of the whole party. The was to be the portion of the whole party. The

was to be the portion of the whole party. The Vicksburger expresses great disgust that such base considerations of policy should intervene between Crosby and the gallows, and would have him hung immediately without shift

REINFORCEMENTS FROM LOUISIANA.

It is stated that while the people of the Parishes in Louisiana on the line of the North Louisiana & Texas Bailroad were all in arms. Louisiana & Texas Railroad were all in arms ready for a call to Vicksburg, Capt. Sum Me-Enery, brother of the would-be Governor of Louisiana, came to Vicksburg on Tuesday with 140 men from the Ouachita region, took quar-ters at the Washington Hotel, and reported for duty. They left, however, during the afternoon,

THE WAR OVER FOR THE PRESENT.

It looks now as if the Vicksburg war was about over, and the people who held the massmeeting and demanded the resignation of the officials had gained their point, for the present, there is no express of fifty or sixty lives. THE WAR OVER FOR THE PRESENT. tions were incorporated in the bill by Mr. Dawes
when he saw that without them it would fail;
but he did not favor them, and would not have
consented to them if he had not believed that
the Senate would strike them out.

NOTES AND NEWS.

These where the present,
at least, at an expense of fifty or sixty lives.
Crosby has now resigned for the second time,
and the other officials are refugees. It is possible that when the Legislature meets the strife
may be renewed again, perhaps in Jackson.

A QUEER MILITIA.

It seems that the militia of Mississippi is so
regarized that Ames cannot depend upon them.

organized that Ames cannot depend upon them, at least only a portion of them. At Vicksburg, Capt. Hill's colored company was arrayed against Capt. Hill's colored company was arrayed against Col. Beard's, who seems to have been the genuine State militia officer, though he calls his command the Fourth Regiment Warren County Militia. If Gov. Ames is determined not to call upon the National Government for help, and has not an accordance of the capture of the cap armed military organization he can depend upon, it is difficult to see what he is going to do about it. This view of the case is probably what init. This view of the case is probably what in-duced him to call a session of the Legislature. They may take the responsibility of making a constitutional application to the President for assistance.

AMES' PROCLAMATION. New Orleans, Dec. 10.—A Jackson (Miss.)

special says the proclamation of Gov. Atness convening the Legislature is almost unanimously condemned. T. W. Cardozo, than whom no man has done; more to create this trouble, declares that the race conflict is now on us, and the negro women are ready to commence with ax and knife, to slaughter the white women and children. One remarkable fact should be noted. Only the country negroes have been drawn into demonstrations. The town negroes are too smart to be duped by their leaders.

eaders.

The actual number of negroes killed in Mon-

The actual number of negroes killed in Monday's fight is probably 150. Forty-eight were buried in one field yesterday.

DISPATCH VIA MEMPRIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 10.—A Vicksburg telegram to the Western Associated Press to-night says the war is over and all is quiet. The Board of Supervisors to-day appointed a committee to bury the dead bodies. Twenty-eight negroes have been interred. Many others are yet to be buried. Several companies have been organized to serve under milita officers, but will probably not be needed. Scouts report all quiet in the country, and negroes who were massing have dispersed. ere massing have dispersed.

The Board of Supervisors have ordered an

election to fill the vacancy for Sheriff, Circuit Clerk, two Justices, and two Constables.

The absconding Chancery Clerk will be of dered to come home and make bond, or the office will be declared vacant, he having been discovered to be acting without bond, non-appearing on record. Most of the stolen bonds in 1 papers proving his guilt have been counted. proving his guilt have been found. DOBSEY, THE EMBEZZIJNG CIRCUIT CLE BK, was arrested yesterday, and made to go with a

records of his office.

Court-House villainies are still being brought to light, and hearly all the county officers are im-There is a strong feeling against the

photated. There is a strong feeling against the Governor for keeping these men in office, and piedging them the support of bayonets.

CROSBY, THE COLORED SHEETFF and leader of the negroes, is still held, but the other prisoners were released on promise of good behavior. No violence was offered.

Crosby says Gov. Ames and Attorney-General Harris told him to organize the men and attack Harris told him to organize the men and attack the city. The negroes say they got orders from

the city. The negroes say they got orders from Crosby.

COMMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PAPERS.

The Times (Republican) says the attack on the city was as impracticable as it was atrocious, and the leaders ought to be punished. It says Crosby is as big a fool as the other negroes, and imitates the white men. VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 10.—All quiet in the city and country. The authoriues have buried the bodies of fourteen negroes, and about the same number were buried by private individuals.

County Board of Supervisors, all the members of which are negroes except one. An election for Sheriff, Dec. 31, has been ordered, and gives

County Board of Supervisors, all the members of which are negroes except one. An election for Sheriff, Dec. 31, has been ordered, and gives general satisfaction.

The Mayor will issue a proclamation in the morning that peace prevails, and request the citizens to resume their usual avocations.

In an interview of a Vicksburg Herald reporter to-day with Andrew Owens, the negro commander of the column of negroes which advanced on Grove street, who is a prisoner, Owens reiterated his statement that Sheriff Crosby ordered him to come to the city with all the armed men he could get, and that Crosby gave Owens authority for calling out the negroes. Crosby says Ames and Attorney-General Harris advised him to call the posse to reinstate him in effice, but he did not do it, and disclaims any responsibility for the three columns which any responsibility for the three columns which marched on Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—The reported burning of cotton-gins and farm-houses by negroes in the vicinity of Vicksburg, telegraphed from here on Thursday to several Northern papers, was purely sensational.

LOUISIANA.
THREATS AGAINST THE RETURNING BOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Representative Sheldon, of Louisiana, arrived here this evening.

He says that the situation of affairs in New Orleans is very critical. The Returning Board, which is composed mainly of Republicans, will promulgate the returns of the election for State Then May Come an Uprising officers on Sunday next. It is stated that the White League organization has notified the members of the Board that if Dubuclet, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, is returned elected, Moncure, the Democratic candidate, will be installed by force, and that the lives of the members of the Returning Board will be endangered.

The Alamming Reports
as to the condition of affairs in New Orleans,
last night, were founded only in the apprehensions of certain Republican Congressmen, but
there now seems a possibility of the inauguration
next week of another revolution similar to that
of Pany last supermy of Penn last summer.

of Penn last summer.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

New OBLEANS, Dec. 10.—The Returning Board is considering the returns from Helena parish, which had been tampered with. The Conservative Committee proposed that the Commissioners of Elections be sent for to testify as to the condition of the returns when they were forwarded. A member of the Board, in reply, said the Board could arrive at a conclusion regarding these returns by the evidence present. The case would be referred to the Legislature.

Apprehension exists in many Conservative circles that enough Conservative parishes will be referred to the Legislature to give the Republicans a working majority in the House.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1874. A former letter gave something of an inside riew of the body politic as seen in Louisiana. The showing may possibly be considered as scarcely complimentary to the State and people at large. But the facts, as presented, speak for themselves. They may be, as they undoubtedly are, peculiarly unfortunate for the State, in a political as well as a material sense. They are none the less undeniable in themselves. Something of a knowledge of such facts, too, would seem essential to anything like a fair understanding of the actual situation. They must account for much otherwise seemingly inexplicable, in connection with Louisiana affairs. Louisiana, as simply one of the sisterhood

PRACTICALLY A FOREIGN PRINCIPALITY, under the guise of a Federal State, is a political anomaly few are prepared to comprehend. And yet it is only in such a light that she can be properly understood at all. A foreign community, such as predominates in Louisiana, can in no sense, save as exercising the rights of citizenship, be classed as American. A foreign, and, to much extent, sadly degenerate and mongrel, population cannot well make an over-prosperous verting liberty into license. As liberty, of old,

rats, it was literally a war to the knife, and the nife to the hilt. The respective leaders had at to crack the party-whip, and all were ex-ected to fall into line, ready and eager for the There was no such thing as defection alowed in the ranks. There was neither indepen

owed in the rains. There was neutrer independence of action nor freedom of opinion. All who were not for were against

Up to 1842, the Whigs seem to have generally maintained a supremacy. Previous to this time one must have been a taxpaver, to a certain limited extent, to be a voter. The Whigs, combrising, as they did, the wealthier and more respectively as the classes, had a consequent materials in the ing, as they did, the wealthier and more respectable classes, had a consequent majority in the State. A clause in the Constitution of 1842, conferring suffrage on all citizens, effected a radical change. Letting in, as it did, a perfect horde of the lower classes of foreign extraction,—the canaille, so to speak,—it turned the political tide in favor of the Democracy.

The Whigs, though losing control of the State, still maintained their hold in the city. They did so by controlling, in the main, the French Creole element. The Whigs were known as practically

ically The Democrats, on the other hand, represented, in their rank and file, the "poor white trach" of the hills and canaille of the city. The trash" of the hills and canaille of the city. The leading or representative Creoles, as of the essence of respectability, affiliated with the Whigs. This, carrying with it the great bulk of the French Creoles, divided the foreign element to an extent that gave the Whigs control of the city. The lines as drawn were as rigid and unyielding as one could well imagine. Party prejudice, rather than reason, would seem to have been the leading power on either side. The masses were literally whipped into the traces through positive fear of a party-feeling such as the people of the North never even dreamed of. The leaders met and discussed the issues with pistols at ten paces, or sabers at the issues with pistols at ten paces, or sabers at closer quarters. Their respective followers fought it out, as became those of the lower orders. In scenes of riot and bloodshed such as converted a campaign into a veritable Pandemo-num. It was thus a duel or a street-fight, a killing or a murder, according to the station in

The killings and the murders thus incident to ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF.

They passed as the ordinary incidents,—a necessary baptism of blood, as it were, essential to the proper conduct of a campaign. Nor were scenes of organized violence and insurrection scenes of organized wholeage and insurrections by any means unknown in the past. The street barricades and batteries of artillery, as seen in the streets of New Orleans in 1858, and the terrible riots of 1866 and 1868, tell quite as bloody and significant a tale of "a popular up-rising of the people," as the somewhat similar manifestation on the 14th of September last. manifestation on the 14th of September last. So, too, in the notorious "Carter war," an open insurrection of an armed populace was saved from becoming a bloody revolution only through the timely intervention of Federal bayonets.

The tide of popular prejudice, turned against the Republicans as a seemingly natural result of the War, has varied in intensity as in application, only in accordance with the hopes or fears of the leading spirits in control. It massacred the poor ignorant blacks by hundreds in 1866 and 1868. It massed its armed cohorts, under the leadership of Carter, for the forcible overthrow of The white citizens still retain possession of the Court-House and Jail, acting under advice of the

Warmoth, in 1872. It gave way, in turn, to a

ten times as effective as would have been a veritable bull from the Pope with the Jesuits. Had he possessed the purity of a saint, with the wisdom of a Solomon, it would have counted as nothing. He stood in the road of the Democracy—i. He stood in the road of the Democracy—i. "the people"—of Louisiana. None so bold among "the people," as a consequence, as to dare to even countenance his pretensions. More risky still, by far, to counsel a fair and candid consideration. The claims of Kellogg vs. McEnery could only be viewed from a standpoint that admitted of not even an apology, much less a discussion, in favor of the former.

McEnery was the candidate of "the people." Kellogg was the candidate of the Radicais,—i. e., "carpet-baggers and niggers." The result of an election, in common honesty, weighed as nothing in the scale. "The people "—i. e., the Democracy—of Louisiana must needs control Louisiana by sheer force of prejudice alone, if nothing else. There was no argument to be admitted in the premises. The "carpet-baggers and niggers"—i. e., Radicals, or Republicans—had no rights in the case worthy of even a respectful consideration. And yet there would seem an equitable claim in their behalf.

Turning to the census of 1870, we find, with some slight discrepancies in the various tabular statements,

statements,

A FAIR SHOWING
of the population of the State to be an aggregate
of 726,275 souls. Of these, 362,065 were
whites, and 364,210 colored. The total
white males we find rated at 174,187.
These are made up, in turn, of 159,001 classed
as "male citizens," and a residue of 15,186
aliens, or unnaturalized resident foreigners.
Following the same authority, we have: White
males over 21, 37,066; colored males over 21,
86,913,—giving an excess of whites to the number of 153.

Now, to arrive at the relative forces of the

Now, to arrive at the relative forces of the Now, to arrive at the relative forces of the respective parties: Deducting from the white males over 21, rated, as seen, at 87,066, the sum of 15,186, as the number of aliens included in the aggregate, we arrive at 71,880 as the sum total of the white voting population of the State. As immediately opposed to these, we have a total of colored males over 21, all citizens and voters, amounting to 86,913. This gives an excess of 15,033 in favor of the blacks. The usual estimate placed by the Republican leaders upon the white Republican vote of the State has been, in round numbers, an aggregate of 10,000; making an allowance of 50 per cent as a liberal deduction from the estimates of partisan leaders, we have from the estimates of partisan leaders, we have still a white Republican vote of 5,000. Deducting this 5,000 from the total white vote of 71.880, and classing the remainder as all Democrats, we arrive at 65,880 as the aggregate of the Democratic vote. Adding the 5,000 to the colored vote of 88.913.—

65,880 as the aggregate of the Democratic vote. Adding the 5,000 to the colored vote of 86,913,—which up to the late election at least was indisputably Republican to a man,—we have an aggregate Republican vote of 91,913. This gives a clear Republican majority on a total vote of 25,033.

The figures, being official census-returns, can scarcely be classed as partisan. However unpalatable, like facts in general, they are hard to obliterate. They are borne out as undoubtedly correct, too, in any examination or comparison with those of the past. In point of actual fact, in any such comparison, they are made to appear rather favorable than otherwise to the Democratic side of the house. In 1860, for instance, we find the total registered white vote to have been but 55,819. In 1870, we find it registered, as per ceneus, at 71,—880. This gives an increase for the ten years of 16,070, or very nearly 3 per cent per annum. Taking the first registration of colored voters in 1867, and we find it to have been 84,327. As per census in 1870, or three years later, it is seen as 83,113. This gives as the increase of colored votered. of States, would be readily understood. Louisi-1867, and we find it to have been \$4,327. As per census in 1870, or three years later, it is seen as \$6,913. This gives, as the increase of colored votes in three years, 2,586, or but the merest trifle imaginable over 1 per cent per annum. The figures are seen, therefore, as at least not partisan in favor of the Republicans. Moralize as one may, or carp about abstract theories of political economy as deduced from a Southern Democratic standpoint, they meet him in the face with an unyielding front.

A Republican majority of 25,033 on a total

810, shows a loss in registered votes of 5,300, or very nearly 10 per cent. This, too, in probably by far the most exciting campaign ever known wetting liberty into license. As liberty, of old, meant "liberty to wallop one's own nigger," so liberty, to-day, is liberty to run the ship of State to suit themselves. Practically, there is no such thing as freedom of opinion. If one is to judge from Louisiana's political history, there never has been since her admission as a State. In no other part of the Federal Union did party feeling so completely override any and all other interests as here. Nowhere else, too, did it constantly manifest itself in such bitter feuds and outbursts of partiself in such bitter feuds and outbursts of partises strife.

As between the Old-Line Whigs and the Democrates, it was literally a war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. The respective leaders had but the creak the party-whyn and all war acr.

They show beyond the limits certain free in settll an ineffaceble cast of the body politic—"the people"—of east of the body politic-"the people"-of

Louisiana.

The respective claims of Kellogg vs. McEnery, as based on the election of 1872, while perhaps, at best, but vaguely understood, are readily defined. "The people" elected Mr. Keilogg; "the people" elected Mr. McEnery. The questions of the people description of the control of the

"the people elected AIT. AICEDERY. The question at issue, at once, is the same old, ever-recurring one: What constitutes "the people,"

THE WHOLE OR THE FEW?

We have given the figures as at least undeniable in themselves in an equitable showing of the whole. As there is no claim of any division of the colored element at the time, there would seem little chance of evading the of the colored element at the time, there would seem little chance of evading the issues of an election of "the people" on such a basis. Mr. Kellogg, as the Republican nominee, represented "the people," from a Republican standpoint. Mr. McEnery, on the other hand, represented "the people" as viewed from the standpoint of the Southern Democracy. Divested of all cloakings, the claims of the fourer included, while those of the latter. of the former included, while those of the latter or the former included, while those of the latter practically ignored the blacks as an element of the body politic. The one, therefore, repre-sented "the people" as a whole; the other rep-resented "the people" as practically confined to the whites. The line of distinction is observa-ble in all of the issues since presented to the

ublic.

It would seem to involve, in equity, the whole of the controversy as between Kellogg and Mc-

of the controversy as between Kel Enery. Did the election of 1872 REPRESENT THE WHOLE OR THE FEW? REPRESENT THE WHOLE OR THE FEW?

If the whole, Did an unquestionable Republican
majority return Mr. Kellogg? If not, why not?

If the few, what became of the ballots of the
masses, as a whole, in the return of Mr. McEnerr? Was there a gigantic and systemized fraud,
as claimed, in the exclusion of such ballots, to
that end? If not, why the loss of an otherwise
indisputable majority of Republican you'se? How indisputable majority of Republican votes? How else, in fact, wipe out such a majority, in favor of a minority? The matter, turn it as you may, resolves itself into the simple proposition: What constitutes "the people,"—the whole, or the faw?

INTERTIEW WITH BAXTER.

The Hon. Elisha Baxter, ex-Governor of Arkansas, arrived in this city yesterday forenoon from Little Rock, en route for Washington. A representative of the Democrat called to se the distinguished gentleman at the Southern

yesterday. The reporter dashed into the chaoti nass of Arkausas matter with the question as to the acceptance by the people of that State of the new Constitution: "That was a glorious victory, Governor, and must have been ex-

victory, Governor, and must have been extremely gratifying to the framers and supporters of the document."

Gov. Baxter—"Yes. The new Constitution, lately ratified by a very large majority of the electors of the State, has become the fundamental law of the land,—the great charter of private and individual liberty. The popular will, thus signally manifested, sufficiently evinces the fact that it is well suited to the necessities of the commit was framed. Owing to the political troubles which have so long afflicted this State, that instrument has been attentively scrutimized, that instrument has been attentively scrutimized.

both at home and abroad; and, although it has met with determined hostility on the part of office-holders and 'those immediately subject to their control, yet it has not been made the subject of any adverse criticism. While it applies the great level of the law to all men, knowing no distinction of rank or race, it defines, with great precision, the powers of the Government, and of each department thereof, in such wise as to secure harmony, economy, and efficiency in the operations of all the branches of the public service."

Reporter—"Was the change in government in-cidental to the new Constitution followed by any

Gov. Baxter-" Not in the least; and it should Gov. Baxter—"Not in the least; and it should be a matter of common congratulation that, not-withstanding every effort made to sow the seeds of discord and propagate Colence, the period of transition from the old Government to the new was one of unusual good order and quietude, showing that the strong desire of the people is for peace and good-fellowship. The prospect of a new Constitution, guaranteeing fair elections and a just administration of the Government, was at once accepted as a compensation for all temporary evils growing out of the known defects of the Constitution of 1868, and various improper and oppressive laws enacted under the

fects of the Constitution of 1868, and various improper and oppressive laws enacted under the same."

Reporter—" We hear a great deal of the bitter feeling existing among the factions in your State. Of course, there is a great deal of it, for under the circumstances known to exist, there could be nothing less; but—"

Gov. Baxter—"For the past few years those claiming a right to hold office perpetually in this State have for the most part made themselves conspicuous by vituperation of those whom they pretended they had elevated to official position."

Reporter-"A member of the Congressignal

Reporter—"A member of the Congressignal Investigating Committee informed me that property in Arkansas had depreciated in value more than one-half. Will you give your theory of this, if, in your opinion, the case?"

Gov. Baxter—"The country has been wasted by a system of extravagance which is as little in accordance with the tastes of the people as with the maxims of good government. Assessors, sworn only not to assess property for too little, and paid for their services in preportion to the amount of their assessments, scrupled not to oppress the owners of property by affixing fictitious and sometimes fabulous values. Not unfrequently it was proclaimed that the object was to reduce all to a uniform level of property; a system of agrarianism, however, which did not include the inventors of this simple system of promoting the public prosperity, from whose over-reaching and all-pervading avarice there was no escape save by joining in the general pillage. Officers were multiplied and diffused throughout the country, being mostly of such meu as had never held office before, and yet seemed to be incapable of any other pursuit. For their support enormous taxes were levied, and were enforced by the most stringent and unrelenting proceedings. Taxes from 3 to 6 per cent on every species of property, both animate and inanimate, on high assessments, secon bore their legitimate fruits. property, both animate and inanimate, on high assessments, seen hore their legitimate fruits. From 1903 until 1874 it is sapposed fully one-half of the lands belonging to private owners passed under the tax-gatherer's hammer."

Reporter—"I presume, under the existing state of things, little is being done in the way of unternal improvements."

dernal improvements."

Gov. Baxter—" Office-holders, beginning with Gov. Baxter—'Office-holders, beginning with no estates of their own, aggregated themselves into radroad companies, representing lines marked in haste on the surface of a map, the endowment of which became the chief occupation of Government. So great was their precipitation in opening up this new Eldorado that a law, hastily drawn, was submitted to the people at what purported to be a popular election, at a time when the law had not gone into effect for the purpose of the submission. Bonds were issued pledging the State credit with a lavish prodigality not unworthy the airy schemes which they pretended to promote. They formed a basis for the beginning of operations of several roads, which led in their turn to still wider prodigality, until the projects succumbed beneath the weight of unbounded dishonesty and peculation; but not until the original recipients of these bonds had 'placed' them wherever, in the civilived world, a dupe could be found."

Reporter—"Will you please to state fully as to the feeling existing in your State between the whites and blacks? Some one has said that the

Reporter—"Will you please to state rully as to the feeling existing in your State between the whites and blacks? Some one has said that the old feeling of ownership is so powerful on the one side that it must manifest itself to the disadvantage of the other."

Gov. Baxter—"Representations made of a hostility of the whites towards the blacks are intended for home use, and for political effect among the colored people. One of the most fa-Democratic standpoint, they meet that a continuous standpoint standpoi color, exists in this State. Our statute-book already contains a law conceding to the colored race all the privileges weich have ever been claimed for them in Congress or elsewhere. The different races do not occupy hostile camps, regarding each other with mutual fear and jealousy, as is sometimes, supposed by those who know nothing of the country. They live under the same roof; they cultivate the same fields; by the pressiling system of activative they can. by the prevailing system of agriculture they generally have a common interest in the crops, and disputes between them are very rare, mutual dependence naturally producing mutual concession. The new Constitution does not contemplate that whites and blacks shall be appealed to in a different sense but that both shall be recognized as

The new Constitution does not contempuate that whites and blacks shall be appealed to in a different sense, but that both shall be recognized as equal citizens, pursuing their happiness with equal protection and equal rights.

Reporter—"Regarding the State debt, I presume that in the general disorganization of things there is no prospect of immediate payment of any part of it."

Gov. Baxter—"I have received a proposal from an association of capitalists of Europe to fund the outstanding bonds of the State by substituting for them bonds payable in thirty years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent in gold. In the present financial condition of the State it is impossible to make immediate provision for the payment of any part of the public debt; but the creditors of the State may implicitly rely on the ultimate payment of every obligation which she justly and legally owes."

Reporter—" Well, in conclusion, Governor, what do you say of the future of Arkansas?"

Gov. Baxter—"In a very little while all the criss which have so much afflicted the State will be remembered only as historical events, and even now the resentment which they naturally excited is in a great measure forgotten in the remember of any part of the with populary propersions.

even now the resentment which they hattraffy excited is in a great measure forgotten in the promise of a better day. With non-interference on the part of Congress with our Government during the next twelve months, we will see several additional railroads constructed in Arkansae, and an addition made to our population of at least 10 000 "

THE GIBSON COUNTY PRISONERS DISCHARGED. MEMPHIS, Dec. 10 .- In the United States Disrict Court to-day the argument was continued on the motion to quash the indictment against the Gibson County Ku-Klux on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the Court, coupled with the fact that they were under indictment for the same offerse. The motion was sustained by Judge Bailard, and the prisoners discharged.

LEGISLATURES.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10.—In the House, this morning, the bill to prevent the appointment of blood or marriage relations of the directors of public institutions to positions in such institu-

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10.—The Senate today considered in Committee of the Whole and adopted a bill exempting mining and manufac-turing establishments from taxation for a term of years. The House to-day passed the Senate bill directing State officials not to recieve leves bonds in payment for State bonds. The bill now goes to the Governor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Steamship Siberia, from oston, arrived out. NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- Arrived steamship Bel-

EASTERN FAILURE.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 10.—The Rockland Shoe Company has suspended, the entire capital hav-ing been absorbed in the two and a half years the Company have been doing business. The liabilities exceed the assets \$40,000.

UGLY CUSTOMERS.

Distinguished Even More for Moral than for Physical Deformity.

Devilish Action of a Minnesota Sunday-School Teacher.

Supposed Arrest of One of the Kansas Train-Robbers.

Detailed Account of the Robbery ... Fright of the Passengers.

THE KANSAS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

From the Kansas Chy (Mo.) Times, Dec. 9.

Last evening, just as darkness was settling over the city, there came a report of the robbery of the Wells, Fargo & Co. express-car on the Kansas Pacific Road, which occurred scarcely two urs before—a robbery so boldly planned and successfully executed as to completely pale any tier-exploit which time has yet recorded. The scene of the robbery is the village of Muncie, a small flag-station on the Kansas Pa-cific Road, 12 miles distant from Kansas City. Yesterday afternoon, a short time before the train was due there, a party of five men rode into town and deliberately hitched their horses. As the train came in view, one of the party stepped out upon the track, and, untying a searf which he had worn about his neck, waved it to the engineer, who at once began to slacken the speed of his train. While this was going on, the remainder of the party were placing a railroad-tie upon the track. As soon as the train ne to a stop a shot was fired, and the engineer was at once ordered upon the ground, and told to uncouple his engine from the express-car. This he did, but the robbers at once discovered that they had made a mistake, and hurriedly or-

also obeyed. They then ordered him to uncouple the express-car from the coaches, which being done they boarded the car, while a portion of them ordered the engineer to his post, and told him to pull away from the train. The distance gone is not ascertained definitely, there being some conflicting statements in regard Two men effected the robbery. ented their revolvers at the head of the mesppen the safe and deliver the contents, which he hinks amounted to some \$30,000.

As near as can be ascertained, all of the men connected with the affair were large in stature and powerful, except one who was rather short, but stoutly built. They rode bay horses, which but stortly built. They rode bay horses, when seemed to be in an exhausted condition, and the entire party were armed with revolvers and Henry rifles. They were dressed in dark clothes, and their manner of executing orders showed they were alarmed and excited. They made no attempt to disturb the mail, leaving the regis-

dered him to couple again, which command be

ered letters untouched.

As soon as the train arrived in this city, Gov Osborn, of Kansas, was notified of the robbery, as were also the officials of the railroad, and it less than an hour rewards were offered as fol-lows: By the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company, \$1,000 each for the perpetrators, dead or alive, \$5,000 for the recovery of the property; by Gov. Osborn, \$2.500 for the robbers; and \$5,000 for the same by the Kansas Pacific Road.

O. H. Dorrance, Division Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific, organized a posse of men last night which started out in various directions. Other parties are in pursuit.

Other parties are in pursuit.

The train was under the management of Conductor J, O. Brinkerhoff.

ductor J, O. Brinkerhoff.

Among the property taken was one can of gold dust, valued at \$5,000, consigned to Kountze Bros., New York, and a package containing \$3,000 for the Mastin Bank, of this city; a package for Bullene, Moores & Emery, and several

age for Bullene, Moores & Emery, and several maller packages for various firms of this city.

Frank D. Webster, the messenger, made the following statement to the Times reporter, who met him at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. immediately on his arrival:

"About 3:45 this afternoon, as the train drew up at Muncie, I heard a loud hallooing outside, and, not suspeceing anything wrong, walked up to a small window, which is between the mail-room and the express-room. A revolver was thrust. nali window, winch is between the mai-room in express-room. A revolver was thrust my nose, and I saw a large man in dark s, with a cloth tied over his face, complete-cealing his features, standing in the mail-He ordered me to come out, threaten-shoot if I refused to obey. I immerand from thenes to the cround. making five, and all of their masked and heavily armed. In a moment they ordered me to go back into the car, which I did, both of them following. Once inside one placed a revolver to my head while the other leveled a Heiryrife on the other side, and I was told to unlock the safe. I readily beyed, and at their order handed out the contents. One of them took a mail-bag, and as I handed out the packages the other threw them into the bag. I took out \$18,000 in currency, \$6,000 in gold, and all the packages of money in the safe. They said they did not want a silver brick which was there, and also gave me back my watch, saying they did not want my personal property. After having got all there was in the safe without touching anything else, they ordered me to get out on the ground. While one guarded me, the other took the money and got on his horse. The other left me, and with the others rode away to the north, geing over a hill."

Mr. W. L. Kilbarra a seasonase was my marked in the sage with me in the sage with me in the sage with the others was the more the same way to the north, geing over a hill."

horse. The other left me, and with the others rode away to the north, geing over a hill."

Mr. W. L. Kilbourn, a passenger who was in the first coach back of the express-car, and whose home is in Chicago, told a representative of the Times the following story: He had got on the train at Lawrence. When in the vicinity of Muncie, the locomotive sounded the signal to put on the brakes, the train being flagged. At the sound of the whistle, Mr. Kilbourn noticed a man get un from his seat, in the coach where he the sound of the whistle. Mr. Kilbourn noticed a man get up from his seat in the coach where he was, and go rapidly forward. Mr. Kilbourn is now of the opinion that this man was one of the gang, and had been placed upon the train to go forward at the signal, to uncouple the train from the baggage-car; at all events, circumstances seem to warrant Mr. Kilbourn in his conclusions, for in a few minutes after the man had gone out the train was uncoupled, and the baggage-car and locomotive drawn shead about the length of a coach and stoned. Then and locomotive drawn shead about the length of a coach and stopped. Then the conductor came into the car and asked if any of the passengers had revolvers, as he thought there was some robbing going on in the express-car. At this announcement there commenced a general cramble and commotion, which is annusing to read about, but the average reader who will put himself in the place of the unfortunate passengers will very readily conclude that there is nothing funny in the transaction. Men commenced to get down between the seats and direct themselves of their valuables, placing them menced to get down between the seats and di-rest themselves of their valuables, placing them in their boots. Ladies hurriedly took their lewels from their ears, necks, and hands, and, without blushing a particle, lifted their dainty skirts, and shoved their valuables down under the clasp of garters which hold the snowy hose about finely-fashioned limbs.

About this time Mr. Kilbourn remembers to have heard incessant shooting. The train was

have heard incessant shooting. The train was now at a full stop. Mr. K., upon looking out of the window, saw five men masked with knit the window, saw five men masked with knit hearfs; some wore heavy overcoats, and some were in their shirt-sleeves. He also saw a wagon sontaining two men, which was standing in close proximity to the car. The party kept up a desultory fire, doubtless for the purpose of intimidating the passengers. The conductor in the meanwhile went to the rear coach, followed by several passengers, for the purpose of guarding the passengers there, whom he feared would be attacked. The whole transaction occupied about he work in the propose of the purpose of guarding the passengers there, whom he feared would be attacked. The whole transaction occupied about he work in the proposed proposed to the proposed propos

accomplished, the robbers rode away to the left, over a hill, in a very quiet manner.

Later in the evening a Times reporter received information from the Sheriff of Wyandotte that he had returned from his campaign towards the North. While north of Armstrong they thought they perceived the trail of the robbers, and, following it up, soon came to a party of men encamped on the road. Surrounding them, they called for them to surrender. On approaching, they discovered that they had captured a load of grasshopper-sufferers, who were terribly frightened by the warlike appearance of the Sheriff and his posse.

It is certain that the robbers have gone South, crossing the Kaw at the county bridge, and including a triple of the trailing to strike into the Lending to strike in

recosing the Kaw at the crobbers have gone South, ecrossing the Kaw at the county bridge, and intending to strike into the Indian Territory.

A company of United States troops have been telegraphed for from Leavenworth by Gov. Osborn. The company will arrive here on this morning's train, and will proceed immediately in search of the robbers.

g's train, and will proceed of the robbers.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED PARTY.

Incial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAS-CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.—There is much ament at Police Headquarters to-night the arrest of a supposed train robber. A the Arrest of a supposed train robber, and

a noted hard character, rode up the street, and at a saloon an attempt was made by a pickpocket named Aikens to rob him, when both were taken to the police station, where McDaniels was found with \$1,100 on his person, and heavily armed with revolvers in his belt. He has been suspected of complicity in all the leading operations of the highwaymen, and the fact of the money found and other circumstances were deemed sufficient to hold him for participation in the Kansas Pacific train robbery.

The James boys were in this city last night, and it is thought the parties have attempted a ruse to evade capture by returning to this city and neighborhood instead of leaving the country as herestofore. The Sheriff of Wyandotte County, Kansas, has been potified to come for the prison-

Ransas, has been notified to come for the prisoners, and a strong posse is expected to convey the prisoners over into Kansas. There seems to be a general belief that McDanies is undoubtedly one of the gang of robbers, and that his brother William, a noted rascal, was also in the affair. Pinkerton's moneyer at work in Clay County and Pinkerton's men are at work in Clay County, and he belief is that the entire gang will be oversuled this time.

McDaniels seems much overcome by his arrest,

ut does not say a word about the matter as yet A BESTIAL MONSTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10.—Frederick Hilker, a carpenter by trade, employed in a sash-factory on Cedar street, married, and a teacher of a class in the Sunday-school of the German Lutheran Church, was arrested and lodged in jail to-day, harged with the criminal violation of the perons of six little girls, members of the Sundaychool in which he was teacher. His crime was iscovered through injuries to a girl aged 12, who told her mother, a widow, the full story of Hilker's conduct with her, and gave the names of five other young girls she knew of among his victims. Her mother applied to the pastor of the church, who advised Hilker's arrea for of the church, who advised influers arrest, Meantime, the father of one of the other girls, hearing of the affair, learned the facts from his child, and that Hilker's overtures to her and other girls dated back a year, whereupon he at once caused Hilker's arrest, and this morning swore out formal complaints. The six known victims are aged, one 9 years, two 10 years, two 12 years, and one 15. Hilker is said to have 12 years, and one 15. That is said to made a full confession to the jailer, and app for counsel. His wife came to the jail at wringing a Bible, tobacco, and undercloth out was not permitted to see him. The fee gainst the monster is naturally high, but there s no talk of lynch-law

THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY TREASURER CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 10.—Gottsch Brothers, f New York, and Adolph Winckler, of Milwauee, to-day filed a petition in bankruptev against Edward Ehlers, County Treasurer, of Milwaukee, claiming an open account for liquors supplied for Ehler's saloon, of upwards of \$100, alleging also a suspension of commercial paper and preferental payments and transfer of property his sureties on his county bond with inten hinder creditors, etc. Later, Charles Mus to hinder creditors, etc. Later, Charles Mun-kurtz, Receiver, under a deed to secure the bondsmen, was arrested by warrant of United States Commissioner Bloodgood for carrying on a saloon business without paying the special tax. Munkurtz appeared with Cotz-hausen, and on application the hearing was ad-journed one week. The bondsmen will probably contest Ehlers' bankruptey. One of them said to-day he had paid the county \$500 as his share of the first installment of \$5,500 kmt it would be the first installment of \$3,500, but it would be te last. As now appears, Ehlers came into sessession of \$97,000 of Court-House funds, for hich he gave a different set of bondsmer n the books. This account is duly balanced ith \$12,000 as paid over in full settlement to the Treasurer. But there is strong do whether the money was ever paid, and the bone men claim it is a mere book entry, and no mor passed. If they can prove this, the sureties under the Court-House bond will be liable. They charge the Courty Board with neglect of duty, and will contest all claims under their bond.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 10.—A desperate fight occurred to-pight at the boarding house of Mrs. Thomas, orner of Summit avenue and Market street, in the western part of the city, between two counerfeiters named Robert L. Wilmer and George Rankin, and a man named S. S. Watts. in which Watts was several the face, neck, head, and breast, and Wilmer shot in the breast. Both men are very badly wounded. It appears that United States Detective Duckworth traced Wilmer and Rankin through Chicago, Burlington, Peoria, and other places in Illinois to this city, and other places in Watts, and other piaces in Illinois to this city, and was preparing to arrest them. Watts, who claims to be a detective, but who Duckworth says is an old counterfeiter, and was being used by him as a tool. When he went to Mrs. Thomas house, where Wilmer and Bankin were storing he called Wirms to one Rankin were stopping, he called Wilmer to one dately crawled through into the mailroom and from thence to the ground.
On getting outside another man approached me
and told me to hold up my hands. I did so, and
while looking around saw three other men,
making five, and all of there masked and heavily mounted police near by. All parties were arrested. Rankin was taken to jail, and Wilmer and Watts conveyed to the hospital. On searching Wilmer and Rankin ever \$3,000 in counterfeit money was found, principally in \$20 notes, together with two \$500 United States bonds, and small sums of money.

THE QUINCY HOMICIDE

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 10.—Joyce, the man who nurdered McGuire in the city yesterday, has been visited by several parties in jail, to all of whom he told the same story, that the deceased had charged him with being a bank-robber, and that the accusation preved upon him until he did not care about living, and that he made up his mind to take the life of the man who had made the charge. Upon making inquiries of the family of the deceased, it was found that no one had ever heard anything of Joyce being called a bank-robber. Mrs. McGuire states that a bank-robber. Mrs. McGuire states that she did not even know the man, and knew nothing of his boarding at the house. The boys who attended bar, and others who made the restaurant their headquarters, never heard the deceased joking with Joyce, or telling him that the detectives were after him, and state that Mc-Guire never did anything of the kind when they were present. It is believed that there is something at the bottom of the killing which has not been brought to light. A clew, it is claimed, has already been obtained which may unearth another cause for the killing than that given by the prisears. the prisoner. Something, it is thought, will be

developed in a short time. PINING FOR LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10.—A plot of four prisoners in the County Jail to escape was disovered last night through confession of a confederate. When the officers discovered the plot two large stones had been loosened from the walls between their cells, the tools being a pair of scissors, a pocket-knife, and a piece of wire. The iron door was fixed for removal, and the wooden door cut so as to break on making a rush. Concealed in the cell between the matresses were found four wooden clubs, how smoothed in its not known. smuggled in is not known. The plan was for the four to get into one cell at night, rais mock disturbance to call the jailer, then to ru mock disturbance to can the jailer, then to rush upon him and seize his keys. One of the four recently escaped from the Minneapolis Jail, and all are known as desperate characters. Two are under arrest for burglary, the others for horse-stealing.

RINDSKOPE'S TRIAL Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 10.—The trial of Rindskopf et al. in the United States District Court for conspiracy to defraud the United States revenue continues, and all sorts of skulldug-gery is developed. Witnesses testified to seeing stamps removed and used over again, and of barrels emptied with stamps left on and carried back to the distillery and filled and removed again, with numerous other triples of the trends ain, with numerous other tricks of the trade Among the witnesses called was A. L. Rogers, proordetor of the seized Middleton distillery, as to whom noile proseque was entered, and his testimony was only admitted after a sharp con-

CHARGED WITH PERJURY. St. Louis, Dec. 10.-W. W. Drummend, who claims to be a brother of Judge Drummend, of Chicago, and says he was formerly Judge of the United States District Court of Oregon, was arrested here to day on a charge of perjury, and in default of \$1,500 bonds, committed to jail. In October last he was accepted on the bond of John McCarty, arrested for passing counterfeit money, and swore to possessing large wealth, which subsequently proved false, and he

HELD FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 10.—James and Trusten
ber. A Smith—now holding the Macon County Circuit cree, and Court—on a writ of habeas corpus, for the pur-

pose of determing whether they are entitled to bail. They are now resting under a charge of the murder of Staab, a German, a few miles northwest of this city, about five weeks ago. The examination is still in progress.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 10.—In an alterbetween Charles Kerns and David Schumach, early this morning, Kerns stabbed Schumach, in flicting a fatal wound. Kerns fled. Officers are

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Warsaw, Ind., Dec. 16 .- Jerome B. Carpenter the bigamist, who has been in jail several weeks awaiting trial, was tried and sentenced to-day to three years' imprisonment in the State Peniten-

TWO MEN KILLED IN A QUARREL, New ORLEANS, Dec. 10.-A difficulty occurred at Magnolia Plantation, St. Bernard Parish, yesterday, in which Mathew and James Torperal were killed by Herman and James Marro. The cause of the difficulty is not reported. The Marros escaped. THE HOWARD MURDER TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 10.—The jury in the Howard murder trial have been out since yeserday, and do not agree. It is reported that eleven are for conviction.

THE BOSTON BOY-MURDERER Boston, Dec. 10 .- The trial of Jesse Pomeroy e boy-murderer, was concluded to day. The Jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first legree, with a recommendation to mercy.

BY MAIL.

HOW A FEUD WAS SETTLED IN NEBRASKADUELING WITHOUT ANY FORMALITIES.

From the Omaha Bee, Dec. 7.

For several years past a bitter feud bas existe For several years past a bitter feud has existed between Tom Keeler and Dan Parmalee, both old citizens of this county, and very widely known. Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock, near Elkhorn Station, about 20 miles west on the Union Pacific Railroad, the two men met, and the feud terminated in a fatal duel, in which Keeler was killed. It was a very impromptu affair, the usual preliminary arrangements of the dueling code being transcend with

dispensed with.

It appears that Mr. Parmalee, although living in Omaha, has a grain warehouse at Elkhorn, and a farm about 4 miles from Elkhorn, adjoining Tom Keeler's place. The old feud beween the two men, originating in a dispute, as some say, about a piece of land, had been kept alive and fanned into greater bitterness by Keeler's attacks and Parmalee's defenses.

Mr. Parmalee left Elkhern at about 5 o'clock in a spring-wagon, while William Philpot, a roung man in his employ, was driving a team of course about a street with a local of solve About the ules ahead, with a load of cobs. ame time Tom Keeler, who was at Elkhorn, also started for home, and soon drove his team ahead of Philpot. Parmalee came up and told Philpot to stop, when Keeler asked Parmalee if the wanted to light, and told him to say "yes or

Parmalee replied, "Go to hell." Both paries then drove on a short distance and again topped. Parmalee then picked up his Winches-er rifle, a sixteen-shooter, with which he al-rays went armed, as he had been threatened so from by Keeler, who had warned him several imes to "heel" himself,—and jumped to the ground and ran ground to the right side of his Keeler, who always went armed, had a wagon. Neeler, who slowly sentament had a revolver strapped to his hip, as usual, and also a double-barreled shot-gun loaded with buckshot. Grabbing up the shot-gun, he almost at the same instant jumped out to the left side of his wagon, putting young Philpot between the two

Having thus simultaneously chosen their postions, it would appear that each had come to be conclusion that the hour had arrived when heir differences must be settled by bloodshed. Parmalee, who is a man of great coolness and s sixteen-shooter to his shoulder, and opened not being more than 10 rods apart. He quickly red again. Both shots struck Keeler, but did ot hart him much, merely grazing him, and lancing off.

Keeler returned the fire, the buckshot scatterg, one hitting the arm of Parmalee, making a ght scratch, and others hitting Parmalee's vn team, which started on a runaway. Keeler me of the shot, causing them also to run away Parmalee now "got the drop" on Keeler, who instead of pulling his revolver, no doubt think instead of pulling his revolver, no doubt thinking it useless at so long a range, especially in opposition to a Winchester rifle, started and ran towards a coru-field. Parmalee covered him with his weapon, and sent a ball after him, hitting him in the back, passing out in front, and putting daylight clear through him. Keeler here cried out for mercy, asking Parmalee to spare him, and not kill him.

him, and not kill him.

Two more shots instantly followed from the deadly rifle, one taking him in the neck and the other in the head, both passing clear through, and killing him instantly. Thus was the career of the notorious Tom Keeler brought to an end. the notorious Tom Reeler brought to an end.

Parmalee got into his wagon, and Philipot remarked, "I guess he's dead. You had better go
and see." Parmalee replied that he could do
that if he wished, and remarked that he was
ready to give himself up, which he accordingly
did to Henry Stanton, a Deputy Sheriff, who
came up to them soon afterwards.

The above is the substance of Philipot's testi-

mouy.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was to the effect that Keeler came to his death at the hands of Parmalee. Officer Hanlon brought Parmalee into the city late vesterday afternoon, and, taking him before Judge Peabody, he gave bail n the sum of \$3,000, Byron Beed and W. F. in the sum of \$3,000. Byron Beed and W. F. Sweesy being his bondsmen.

Each of the duelists has a history, which, could it be given in full, would be found to be of deep interest. Both came to this State nearly twenty vears ago, and are widely known throughout the Far West.

Tom Keeler had the reputation of being a notarious rough and a darrier despect. To each

orious rough and a daring desperado. In early times he was located near Kearney, in the vicinitimes he was located near Kearney, in the vicinity of which he had four ranches, with a wife on each ranche. Many hard stories are told of him while he was located there. It is said that he made a comfortable living by plundering the "pilgrims" while on their way to the mountains and to California. An old settler relates to us that he met Tom and his four wives at a dance at Florence, ten years ago, and had the pleasure of an introduction to each one of them.

It is told of him that a few years ago he lost some money at a game of poker, and soon after-wards, meeting the winner coming up a stair-way, he drew his revolver and told him to lay the money down on the steps and "git." The win ner did as commanded, and Tom thus got back

is money.

He never was seen without a revolver openly He never was seen without a revolver openly strapped to his hip-belt, and he has often paraded the streets of Omaha thus armed. Last summer he was arrested for carrying "concealed" wean-ons, but he claimed that his revolver was not concealed, and he was accordingly discharged concealed, and he was accordingly discharged with a reprimand and on condition that he would not make such an open exhibition of his arsenal. Mr. Parmalee, who was in continued fear of Keeler's threats, consulted the District Attorney in regard to the matter, but that officer informed him that there was no law that would prevent Keeler's openly carrying weapons.

Keeler, during the last eighteen months, had got into several quarrels with his neighbors and friends of Parmalee, and had "assaulted and battered" some of them. Parmalee assisted them to prosecute him, and he was tried several times for different offenses. We believe there are now two or three criminal cases against him in the District Court.

Keeler had threatened Parmalee with ven-

ler had threatened Parmalee with ven-

grance, and warned him to go armed. Parmalee accordingly did so, and put his safety in a Winshester rife. He never fett safe, even on his own premises, fearing that Keeler would assas-Keeler has two wives living, it is said, and one on the charge of horse-stealing.

Dan Parmalee is a prominent and well-to-do citizen of this county, his real home being at Omaha. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature of 1866 and the two following State.

egislatures.
The general opinion seems to be that Parma-The general opinion seems to be that Parma-lee pursued the right course, and that Keeler got just what he deserved. The feud had ripen-ed to such a degree that it was only a question of time as to who should make the first demon-stration or "get the drop" on the other. Parmalee is a man very much respected in this community, while Keeler was a notoriously bad man, over whose death there seems to be a bad man, over whose death there seems to be a general feeling of satisfaction.

From the Manassas (Va.) Gazette.

A most fiendish murder took place at Har-

and his wife, a little his junior. Living with them as a farm-hand was a black boy of small stature, aged about 18, named Jesse Fouks, and a little colored boy about 10 years of age, named Addison Russell. Fouks had been hauling wood, and on coming in at night was accused of stealing a piece of pork from his employer, which he denied, and a quarrel ensued. The boy was ordered from the house, and refused to go unless the meat in dispute was given to him. Old man Herndon picked up an ax, and told the boy if he did not leave the house he would knock him down. Here the tale ends until Friday morning, when, about sun-up, Summerfield, a son of the old man, who lives a short distance away, approached the house, and, on entering the yard, discovered bloody footprints, which he traced to the door, and upon entering a ghastly and bloody scene was presented to his view. Upon a pallet on the floor the little colored boy lay, cold in death, with his head rent in twain by a single blow of the murderous ax. Upon the bed lay Mrs. Herndon, weltering in her blood. The father is missing, and franticly the son asks where he is, but no one answers. A little later the old man is discovered in a field about 400 yards from his dwelling, bareheaded and barefooted, with his head and face cut and bleeding in many places. Mr. John Alexander, a neighbor, who found him, asked who had done the deed. The old man; who seemed to be bewildered, said he did not know who had done it; that he had been old man; who seemed to be bewildered, said he did not know who had done it; that he had been walking about all night, and felt cold when he walked in the water. He was conveyed to his waiked in the water. He was conveyed to his home and there told his story to Justices Horton and Woodyard. He told about the quarrel, and said the last he knew or remembered was "that the boy started to the door."

The theory is, that if Fouks, the hired man, is

The theory is, that if Folds, the first man, is guilty, he picked up a new ax-helve, one of the instruments of the bloody work, and dealt the old man a murderous blow, or perhaps several, and, thinking he had killed him, then took the ax and with it killed the boy, and crushed the head of the old woman. Supposing he had killed all three, he left and went to the house of Mr. John H. O'Bear. After he had gone the old Ir. John H. O'Rear. After he had gone the old man revived, and in a defirium left the house. It was found on searching the house that \$235 had been taken from a drawer by the murderer. Fouks was arrested and lodged in jail, and will have a hearing before a magistrate on Monday. It is the opinion of the majority of those who know earlying shout, the case that he is the now anything about the case that he is the uilty party, and what gives color to the susguilty party, and what gives color to the sus-picion of his guilt is, that the weapons used, an ax and an ax-handle, were in the house before the murder, and if it had been done by other parties they would have taken the weapons of murder with them, and would not have gone here before bedtime, the murderous attack ha r bed. The little boy who was killed had gone for bed. The little boy who was killed had gone to bed, and was probably asleep when he received his death-blow. The old lady was in a dying condition on Friday evening, but the old man, who is terribly cut about the head and face, may recover, though his dying declarations were taken,

FATALLY STABBED BY A PEDDLER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OUINCY, Ill., Dec. 9.—About 10 o'clock this mornbout ten minutes. Joyce had been boarding out McGuire for about two weeks past, and had with McGuire for about two weeks past, and had been stopping with the deceased at different times for the last fifteen years. There appears to have been no difficulty between the two men, except that McGuire had been in the habit of joking Joyce because he was a bachelor and ecause he had money in the bank le had also, in a jesting way, accused him or nim, which so worried him that he could no steep. He yesterday went to the mayor about it, who advised him to change his boarding-place, which he did. This morning he purchased a knife, with the deliberate purpose, he says, of killing McGuire, which purpose he accomplished. The murderer is now in jail, and his case will come before the Grand Jury next Monday. Such is the excite-nent among the friends of the deceased that had they got hold of the prisoner before he was blaced in jail he would undoubtedly have been

BILLIARDS.

Rudolphe Beats Garnier for the Championship by 213 Points. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- The fourth match for the championship of the world at the French three-ball caron game of billiards, and for the possession of the challenge cup and \$2,000, was layed in Tammany Hall this evening between libert Garnier and A. P. Rudolphe. Garnier won he championship in the tournament in this city a ear ago. Budolphe did not make a remarkably good record at the recent tournament, shr ewdly concealing his shill to win heavily in bets on this game. The house was densely packed. Gar-nier's friends were in the majority, for Rudolphe's ways are not winning, except at billiards. The made 61, and, in the eleventh and tweifth i pings, the string stood 23 to 88 in dolphe's favor. Then Garnier gained slowly dolpne's ravor. Then carnier gained slowly. A near run of 52 and one of 22 belped him, but he played with ill luck, once missing a very easy carom, and repeatedly leaving the balls in fine position for his giversary. It was noticeable that Garnier did not make as much as usual out of his brilliant round the table play. His twesty-third inning was as fine a piece of nursing as he ever did, getting the balls together at one end of the table, and followed them across the end and up the side, by which time he had 100. Then they froze. They were spotted, and he counted, but missed the next shot an easy caron. This put were spotted, and he counted, but missed the next shot, an easy earom. This put him a few points ahead, and he held the lead until the twenty-seventh inning, when Rudolphe, by superbiv-accurate position plays, made 161. In the thirty-first inning Rudolphe was 200 points ahead, and closed the game in his forty-first inning, winning by 213 points. The excitement ran very high all through, and an interest partisan feeling was shown on both sides. excitement ran very high all through, and an in-tense partisan feeling was shown on both sides. The time of the game was three hours and twen-ty-three minutes. Radolphe's average was 14 26-41, and Garnier's 9 25-40. Rudolphe's best runs were 161, 72, 61, 34, 33, 32, 27, and Garnier's 101, 52, 31, 25, 22, 17. The following is THE SCORE:
RUDOLPHE—33, 32, 0, 4, 0, 0, 9, 0, 2, 61, 72, 0, 13, 4, 0
3, 5, 0, 2, 0, 28, 0, 0, 34, 4, 1, 22, 161, 8, 27, 20, 8, 0, 3, 0

1, 0, 0, 0, 31, 8, 22, 0, 16 3, 0, 6, 10. Total, 387.

OLIVE LOGAN AT DANVILLE, ILL.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 8, 1874. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sin: A telegram appeared in your journal last Saturday, which said that "The property belonging to the Olive Logan Troupe was seized by the officers here to-day for debt." This dispatch was dated Danville, Ill. Permit me to correct a

was dated Danville, Ill. Permit me to correct a mistake or two in it.

There is no such thing in existence as an "Olive Logan Troupe,"—nor has there ever been,—consequently there is no property belonging to it to be seized for debt, or otherwise subjected to harsh treatment. The Lawrence Barrett Combination was engaged by Managers Leake and Dickson for a single week to support me in my play of "The Woman Who Talks" in a few small cities; but to look upon these ladies and gentlemen as an "Olive Logan Troupe" is an absurdity unworthy of any intelligent Danvillain.

I was not, as the dispatch affirmed, "engaged to lecture at Danville last winter, under the management of Mr. Jones, a lawer of this city," nor of any other person, of any other name, profession, or place of residence. I was in Paris, France, last winter,—all the winter,—and the ocean rolled between me and Danville, including

France, last winter,—all the winter,—and the ocean rolled between me and Danville, including "Mr. Jones." This is my alibn.

However, the truth is this: I was invited to lecture in Danville one winter-night, two years ago. When the night came, I was out in the middle of a prairie, in the midst of a howling snow-storm, stack fast in a huge snow-drift, on a railroad-train bound for Danville. A better reason for failing to keep a lecture-engagement. eason for failing to keep a lecture-engagement would be hard to find. It was pretty hard to it would be hard to find. It was pretty hard to be "snowed up" out on a prairie, when I wanted to be in Danville, in a nice warm hell, addressing a good-natured crowd of Danvillains. But, when it was subsequently requested that I should pay the hall-rent in Danville, and the advertising expenses in Danville, in addition to what I had already suffered and lost, in endeavoring to do my dairy by Danville, I concluded to let Danville be. I thought I would let my manly creditor (from whom I had nothing—but grief) wait a while. He waited palet my manly creditor (from whom I had nothing—but grief) wait a while. He waited patiently,—two years,—and then, when he heard I was coming to Danville to play, he turned a somersault in his beek-garden, and vowed he would get that money out of me now, or he would "bust that show." The amount was about \$20. Ho got it all. Your correspondent says his name was "Jones;" but I wouldn't do so mean a thing as to tell his name to a disgusted world. Yours truly, OLIVE LOGAN. FOREIGN.

Further Testimony Taken in the Von Arnim Trial.

Disastrous Storms on the Continent of Europe.

CERMANY.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL. Berlin, Dec. 10.—The trial of Count von Arnim was resumed to-day. The report of Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, on the documents missing at the Legation was read; also correspondence between Von Arnim and Foreign Office in relation to the return of the several of the papers, accomplished through the Count's son. In the letter accompanying them, Count von Arnim said he believed the other missing documents were not in his possession.

Another report of Prince Hohenlohe was read.

in his possession.

Another report of Prince Hohenlohe was read, declaring that the documents unaccounted for numbered thirty-six. These documents referred to missing soldiers, ill treatment of German subjects, and violations of the frontier.

The examination of the accused was resumed.

The examination of the accuracy of the documents which had been read. His former statement that certain papers which he had appropriated were abroad meant that they were not in Prussia. In consequence of a suggestion made to him, he had purposely set apart some documents which he carridged writest a recognity, and which on sec considered private property, and which on ac-count of their tone and language were unfit to be communicated to, a third person. As since June he had been generally pointed out as an enemy of the Empire, he had kept these decu-ments in Germany, but beyond the Prussian fraction. The reading of the papers in the case was

concerning Arnim's conversation with St. Val-lier, which was followed by Arnim's report, in which he admitted the truth of Manteuffel's as-The prisoner here said he regretted that Manteuffel's report had been read, as it had laid the

tentier's report and seen read, as it had taid the first stone of a conflict.

The reading of documents of a second class was then proceeded with. The most noticeable one was a reply to Arnim's report on the German Ambassadorial system, in which Bismarck reproaches Arnim with a defective knowledge of his own country.

The accused explained to the Court that he naturally took grave offense at this dispatch, be-cause it questioned his attachment to the Em-

The Court granted the application made by the defense to call Prof. Lewis, by whose advice Arnim appropriated the documents.

German officials testify as to the mode of coning business in the Paris Embassy, and nt Wesdehlen, counsellor of the Emoassy, seed that the archives were complete when ded to Count Arnim, after temporary absence. Another attachee deposed that it was not impos sible that a few documents might get mislaid.

At the close of the sitting the public prose-cutor complained that Vass Gazette of vester-day published a report of the private de-liberations of the court, apparently emanating from the counsel for the defense. He reserved the right to take further steps in connection with this matter.

CREAT BRITAIN.

MATRIMONIAL. London, Dec. 10.-Alexander Mactier, of Baltimore, was married yesterday to Virginia, the daughter of the late James Brooks, member of Congress, in the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, at Holborn, England. Minister Schenck was present. Monsignor Cap el performed the marriage ceremony.

The storm of yesterday was very disastrous to shipping. A dozen vessels are ashore at Whiteley, and one is reported sunk with all on board. The mails from France were several hours be-Heavy damage was done to the works in the

heavy damage was done to the works in the harbor of dersey. Two hundred yards of pier were swept away, and blocks of concrete, weighing several tons, were displaced and broken. The storm was very severe on the Continent. The telegraph lines between Italy, Switzerland, and Paris are down, and communication is inter

UNSPATED FOR BRIDERY. LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Brand, Liberal mem ber of Parliament for the borough of Strand, ha een unseated for bribery.

London, Dec. 10.—Telegrams in regard to the transit of Venus say that observations failed in Ormsk, Orenburg, Kasan, Uralsk, Astrachan, Kertch, and Tiflis, but were entirely successful

WEST INDIES.

DEATHS ON A COOLIE SHIP.

STON, Jamaica, Dec. 10.—The ship Forfar shire, which arrived at Demerara, from Calcutta with coolies, had fifty-two deaths from choleraic diarrhea on the passage, and the ship Golden Fleece, which has arrived at Trinidad with coolies had twenty-seven deaths.

THE CAPTURED BRITISH SCHOONER. NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- A letter from Havana, the 5th, says: "The British schooner which was towed into Santiago de Cuba on the 25th ultimo by a Spanish gunboat proves to be the Elipse, of Port Antonio. She was hired by spaniard to take him to Santiago de Cuba, an spaniard to take him to santiago of Cuba, and was properly dispatched. The current carried her to leeward, and she lost her reckoning and headed the wrong way. She was captured by a Spanish gunboat, but, the British Consul protesting, the schooner and crew, after a lapse of three days work acts things. three days, were set at liberty. The passenger remain prisoners."

FRANCE.

THE ARMY.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The Minister of War and the Military Committee of the Assembly have come to an understanding in regard to the army. Cadres, a Bonapartist from Almanse, has been

seized by the police. SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS TO BE SUMMONED TO SURRENDER Hendere, Dec. 9, via London, Dec. 10.—Gen. coma is preparing a proclamation summ the Carlist insurgents to surrender within eigh ays, and threatening to devastate the countr

THE BLACK HILLS.

PIONEER GOLD-HUNTERS AT WORK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Sioux Cify, Ia., Dec. 10 .- The latest reliable

ews from the Black Hills is brought to Brule City, D. T., by J. W. Oldham, a former resident here, who learned the same from Little Buck shot, a half-breed scout, who was with Gen. Custer on his expedition last summer. Bucksho says he had occasion to go to the Black Hills country hunting for stolen horses, and, while there, saw a large party of white men prospecting in the vicinity of the Lower Hills, but does not know how successful they have been in finding gold. He says they had their camp well fortified and stocked with animals and wagons, and thinks and stocked with animas and wagons, and thinks they can defend themselves in case of attack against large odds. From the description given of the men he saw, there is no doubt but they are the party who started from here last fall, and who said they were going on a few weeks' hunting expedition, but have not yet returned. Implicit reliance is placed in the scout's state-ment.

WINTERING IN THE HILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10,-A. F. Gray, of Yankton, D. T., writes to P. B. Davy, of Blue Earth City, Minn., dated Nov. 26, saving 300 men, including five from Yankton and 30 from Sioux City, Ia., are wintering in the Black Hills, and have taken out considerable gold. Capt, Davy and others, of Blue Earth City, pronounce the authority reliable.

CINCINNATI'S CENTENNIAL PROJECT.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10 .- A Committee of the Board of Trade, to whom the subject has been referred, made a preliminary report to-day. favoring the erection of Centennial memorial buildings of a substantial character, to be ready for occupancy on the 4th of July, 1876, and to be dedicated to the use of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition and kindred purposes. The Committee further suggest that the celebration assume the form of a grand Centennial Exposition, of a purely national character, to be opened with the memorial building, and to continue three months. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the subject be referred back to the Committee for further consideration, and to report upon what steps are necessary and what means should be adopted to procure from the General Assembly the necessary legislation. Nearly \$100,000 have been already subscribed to guarantee the fund of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition for 1875.

TILTON PARTICULARIZES.

A List of His Charges Against the Brooklyn Pastor.

Speculations as to the Probable Action of the Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, Dec. 10 .- The Tilton case was argued to-day upon the point whether or not a bill of particulars should be given of the time and places of the acts of adultery charged This resulted in forcing Tilton's couns into the admission that he could name only two days and places, and only evidence he had to offer on these points was the testimony of Mr. Beecher himself This almost fatal omission gives great delight to Beecher's friends. All the other acts alleged in the complaint Tilton says he can prove only The times and places cannot be specified. The bill of particulars will unquestionably be ordered, whether in the stringent form asked for by Beecher remains to be seen, but it will probably be very stringent. In that event Tilton will abandon his stringent. In that even finton will abandon his suit in the City Court and begin one in the Supreme Court. He cannot appeal from the order, as it is a discretionary one with the Judge. If the suit is discontinued or dismissed Beecher will at once move the trial of the criminal indictions. will at once move the trial of the dictment against Tilton and press it to trial instantly. This will enable the counsel of Tilton to put his wife on the stand to testif in his behalf. They say they can make her tell the truth.

170 the Associated Press. 1

New York, Dec. 10.—The argun

New York, Dec. 10.—The argument in the order to show cause why a bill of particulars should not be granted in the Tilton-Beecher suit came up to-day before Judge McCue, in the came up to-day before Judge McCue, in the general term, at the court-room in Brooklyn. Theodore Tilton was present. Mr. Shearman opened the argument by reading the order to show cause, etc., and ex-Judge Morris then read the afildavit made by Theodore Tilton. It recites that the sum total of knowledge now possessed by him of the conduct complained of between Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth R. Tilton, and of the time and places thereof, consists in the confession made by Mr. Beecher to Francis D. Moulton, Emma R. Moulton, Theodore Tilton, and others; confessions made by Elizabeth R. Tilton to Emma R. Moulton, Martha B. Bradshaw, Florence Tilton, Theodore Tilton, and others, written and printed papers, documents, and chars; written and printed papers, documents, and letters, from Beecher, Tilton, and other persons; acts, declarations, and condact by Beecher and Mr. Tilton, tending to proof without locating acts to any times or places, and various circumstances, not amounting to direct proof, derived from the acts, oral declarations and written papers and documents of Beecher and of other persons. Tilton also says, in his affidavit, that the confessions made to him named but two specific occasions, and but two places when and where criminal conduct was had, namely one at the house of and but two places when and where criminal conduct was had; namely, one at the house of the defendant in Brooklyn, on the 10th of October, 1868, and the other at the house of the plaintiff, on the 17th of October, 1868; but this deponent is not absolutely certain that the above are the precise dates given by the said confession, but is positive that they were about and very near to those two days; nor is this denovery near to those two days; nor is this dep nent positive that the places assigned these dates were as above stated, it being poss blas that the interconverse stated, it being poss been at the house of this deponent, and teat on the 17th of October, 1868, at the house of the defendant; and the deponent further says that the confessions made to him admitted various acts of adultery by the defendant with the wife of the deponent, between the 10th of October, 1868, and the spring of 1870, but did not particularize any time or place other. particularize any time or place othe wise than as stated; that the deponent doc not expect to be able on trial to prove by any eye-witnesses any such intercourse or to prove any definite time or place when or where essions, and that they are the only proof of adultery charged within the control or edge af the deponent, and which he expected to be able to offer on trial.

be able to offer on trial.

Theon concludes his affidavit by asking the Court, in case a bill of particulars is granted, to insert a clause to the following effect: But this order is not to be so construed or applied as to prohibit the plaintiff from introducing evidence of confessious, acts, declarations, writings and documents, which may be admissible under general rules of evidence, as if this order had not been made, and which do not ingerms refer to any varificular act or time of adulterns refer to any varificular act or time of adulterns refer to any varificular act or time of adulterns refer to any varificular act or time of adulterns refer to any varificular act or time of adulterns. erms refer to any particular act or time of adul tery, but proving, by such evidence, the adulter hough it may not thereby appear to have been committed on any particular day or at any par-dicular place.

After an argument in favor of the bill of par-

ticulars by Mr. Shearman and Evarts, of counsel for Mr. Beecher, and by ex-Judge Morris against, the Judge took the papers and reserved his de-

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The new Bishop of Wisconsin, E. R. Welles, preached in Fond du Lac Wednesday evening. The New York Produce Exchange vesterday donated \$1,100 for the relief of the Nebraska sufferers. Dr. E. Martin, one of the old settlers of Mc-

Lean County, died yesterday at his residence in Noble S. Bruce, of the firm of W. S. Bruce, of Nednesday night of consumption.

A petition has been filed in the United States Circuit Court, at DesMoines, for injunction and-damages against parties in Iowa for a violation of the Marsh-harvester patent.

The funeral of James H. Robinson, President of the National Bank of Bloomington, who died on Tuesday last, took place yesterday, and was one of the largest ever seen in that city. Veteran Post No. 8, Grand Army of the Re

public, at the National Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, observed memorial services in honor of the dead, at the Home, on Tuesday evening. Jenkins & Carmichael, grain-dealers, Chenoa, have failed for \$14,000; no assets. indebtedness is mostly to confiding Grangers, who had loaned the firm money. Haskill & Crandall, grocers, same town, have also yielded up the ghost.

The Grand Jury at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, found an indictment against Thomas C. Jones. the present Clerk of the Court of Appeals. charging him with usurping an office established by the Constitution, by being iceligible, from the fact that he accepted a challenge to fight a duel. Jones gave bond in the sum of \$20,000.

The merchants of Galesburg have been taking measures for the better protection of property, and arrangements are being made with the United Detective Agency of Chicago for a number of night-watchmen and detectives. The burdlary or Woods a wight has covered their process. glary on Monday night has opened their eyes to the insufficiency of the present police force In the celebrated Colby divorce suis in Mil-In the celebrated colby divorce entrin Mil-waukee, where Mr. Colby thought he was order-ed by the spirit of his dead wife to marry the plaintiff in suit, and after marriage deserted her, for which desertion divorce was granted the Judge of the Circuit Court has granted \$1,700

alimony, the same to extinguish her dower to his property. The members of the Presbyterian Church at Dwight, Ill., heid an olden-time festival last evening, at the residence of the Hon. J. G. Strong. The house was crowded to overflowing. A supper was served in olden style, on dishes 100 years old. Linen napkins made in 1754 were used at the table. The table-cloth was made in 1779. Two silk dresses were worn made in 1879.

1779. Two silk dresses were worn made in 1675. Many pieces of old silver were exhibited which

were 200 years old. Charles S. Hempstead died in Galena, Ill., o Charles S. Hempstead died in Galena, Ill., on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, in the Sist year of his age. Mr. H. emigrated from New London, Conn., in 1809, to St. Louis, Mo., where he had a brother practicing law, whose office he entered, and in 1814, when he had just passed his 21st year, was examined at Kaskaskia, Ill., by Judge Kent Kane, and licensed to practice. He was probably the oldest licensed lawyer in the State. He removed to Galena in the fall of 1832, where he has since resided.

The annual sale by the Wisconsin Land Commissioners of State lands forfsited for non-pay-ment of taxes took place at the Attorney Gen-eral's office at Madison yesterday. There were less lands offered than for some years, but nu-

merous buyers attended. The bidding was brisk and the sale was the best for five years. There were 266 tracts sold, aggregating about 16,600 acres, in different parts of State, especially in the northern, and were chiefly School, Duiversity, and Agricultural College lands, at prices ranging from \$1 to \$5 an acre, averaging about \$2.

from \$1 to \$5 an acre, averaging about \$2.

On Tuesday night, Mrs. O'Neal, from Lerington, Ill., went to Bloomington with two lists girls. The oldest, 7 years of age, was put aboard an eastward-bound train on the list apolis Railroad. The conductor found that is little one had no ticket or cash, and when he reached Farmer City sent her back to Boomington. Her mother and sister left on the allow train for St. Louis. The girl, who is well clothed, says her father, David O'Neal, lives in Comeinnati, O. She also claims that the woman who brought her to Bloomington is her step mother, and that she was destined for Christmati. The child is now in safe-keeping in Bloomington until Cincinnati shall be heard from.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO The alarm from Box 74, at 12:50 p. m. yes day, was caused by a slight fire in a shed in ray of Seipp's brewery, foot of Twenty-serent street. Loss, \$200; fully insured. The accdental ignition of some pitch caused the blaz A destructive fire occurred last evening at 733 o'clock. A large two-story frame building, No. 619 Carroll avenue, used as a furniture manufacture ma 619 Carroll avenue, used as a furniture manufactory, was partially burned, together with sevent thousand dollars' worth of stock and seasonal lumber. The flames were first discovered in the engine-room, and spread rapidly over the rear portion of the building. The Fire Department responded promptly, and after two hour hard work, extinguished the fire. Mrs. News and the form of the fire of the floor as a furniture manufactory. Her less will reach \$7,000; insured for \$600 in the Masoni State and \$300 in the Mercantille of Chicago The second floor was occupied by Freiss & Co., furniture makers; loss, \$2,000; insurance an ascertained. The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have been accidental

AT FYFE LAKE, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FYFE LAKE, Mich., Dec. 11.—The freight and assenger house of the Grand Rapids & Indian Railroad Company, at this place was destroye by fire yesterday. The depot contained a large quantity of lumbermen's supplies and other property, which was destroyed. Most of the property was receipted for by owners, coas-quently the Company is not liable for the loss to building, \$1,000.

AT CECIL. O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
ANTWERP, O., Dec. 10.—The Paulding tra urnace at Cecil, O., was entirely dest fire this evening. Miles Kephart was fataly ourned while on top of the furnace. There being no telegraph communications with Ceci, no further particulars can be elicited this evening. The loss will be heavy.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10.-At Kasson, Minn. the livery-barn belonging to G. H. Starring was completely destroyed by fire last night, together with eleven head of horses, eight buggies, ap several sets of harness. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. AT FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Fond Du Lac, Wis., Dec. 10.—The residence of the Hon. Lyman H. Philips was destroyed by fire last night. But few articles were saved Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$4,500. AT NEW YORK-LOSS \$55,000. New York, Dec. 10.—The Novelty spice-work were burned last night. The loss is \$35,000

The adjoining buildings were damaged to the extent of \$10,000 each. DARIEN, GA.

DARIEN, GA.

Dec. 10.—A destructive fire has occurred at Darien, Ga. The Post-Office an

AT SELIN'S GROVE, PA.

SELIN'S GROVE, Pa., Dec. 10.—Hummell &
Co.'s planing-mill was burned last night. Los,
\$25,000; insurance, \$20,000.

everal business houses were destroyed. Los.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

July 1, 1862, July 2, 1863, and July 3, 1866. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said he desired to obtain the consent of the Senate to fix a day for the consideration of the bill reported on Monday from the Joint Select Committee to frame a Government for the District of Columbia, He moved that Monday next be fixed for the consideration of the bill. Agreed to,

the consideration of the bill. Agreed to,
SMITHSONIAN REGENT.
Mr. Hamilin introduced a joint resolution appointing the Hon, George Bancrofts member of the Board
of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of
Gen. W. T. Sherman, resigned. Agreed to.
THE REVISID STATUTES.
Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the House resolution to land 100
copies of the Revised Statutes without index. Placed.
The Senate went into executive session, and see
after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FREEDMAN'S SAVENGS BANK.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution calling for report of the present condition of the Freedman's Bank, setting forth what progress has been made towards the leading np of its affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. Whitthorne introduced a bill directing the Freedman's Bank Commissioners to declare an immediate dividend, and to institute suit against the Trustees, officers, and agents of the Company, with a visu of holding them personally liable. Referred.

Mr. Fort introduced a resolution to print 2,000 conies of each of the agricultural reports for 1371 and 1373. Referred.

Mr. Swnn, from the Committee on Appropriation, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Sil, appropriating 8,1344,785, which was made the special order for the 23d instant.

Mr. Negley, from the Committee on Commerce, to ported a bill amendatory of the act for the construction of the St. Louis bridge across the Maistapp River, which was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. West, from the Committee on Appropriation, next.

tion of the St. Louis bridge across the Missay-River, which was made the special order for Moday next.

Mr. West, from the Committee on Appropriation, reported back the House bill appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of scales for the post-offices, with an amendment that the proposals for furnising subscales shall be invited for at least seven days, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Stowell, rising to a question of personal privilege, referred to the charge made against him by his political opponent (Perter) of having sold a nanical education of the sold his votes. He had in a letter to the Peterburg Index denounced the charges of Porter as infamonialies and vile slanders. He now asked for an investigation by a committee of the House.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Navil Affairs, with power to send for persons and pajers, and report at any time.

Mr. Willard (Vt.), from the Committee on Navil Affairs, reported a bill repeating the third section of the hast Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which, after explanation, passed. The repealed section formation of the shapes of the properties of the surface of the shapes of the committee of sold purchase for singment.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution to amend any appropriation bill by abolishing any office of public employment or by reducing the sharpy or compensation of such office, Referred.

On motion of Mr. Tyner, the Senate amendment to the committee of a resolution of a section of Mr. Tyner, the Senate amendment to the committee of purchase required in the contract of the contra

ment or by reducing the sainty or compensation a such office. Referred.

POST-OFFICE SCALES.
On motion of Mr. Tyner, the Senate amendment to the bill appropriating \$30,000 for scales required in carrying out the law for the prepayment of newspapers was concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. Garfield made an effort to have an adjourness until Monday next, but several votes showed a mainty of the House sgainst it, Mr. Butler remarking the Garfield's object was to prevent the action of the House of the Mouse sgainst it, Mr. Butler remarking the Garfield's object was to prevent the action of the House on other subjects than appropriation bills. An effort to have to-morrow's session set apar fix debate only was successfully resisted.

The Speaker amounced the following appointments to fill vacancies on Committees: On Arkanas Agian, Scudder, of New York; Judiciary, Finck, of Civil-Service Reform, Chittenden, of New York; Captennial, Scheil, of New York; Invalid Pensions, Strabridge, of Pennsylvania; Education and Labor, and the Speaker also announced that by the operation of the rule, Mr. Harmer succeeded to the Chairmanip of the Committees on District of Columbis instead of Hale, resigned.

Adjourned.

Charles Stebbins, of Cezenovia, N. I., bas so-

Charles Stebbins, of Cezenovia, N. Y., has ac-

IOWA'S BISHO

His Name Is Not Potter, I Ilwaine, Nor Sullivan

Dr. Huntington, of Worcester Is Probably the Man

Declination of Dr. Potter--of Huntington to the Vaca

R Is Thought that He Also Mai to Accept.

The Convention Adjourn Die.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tra-DAYENFORG, Ia., Dec. 10.—The Episs-vention reassembled this morning at 3 the Cathedral. The attendance was mu-than yesterday, largo numbers having morning trains. After considerable liscussion as to what constituted a qu members of the Committee appoints or. Potter of his election were called the vestry room. Their report was in of the following telegram from the Ba which was rend by the Rev. C. H. Sew New York, Dec

The Res. C. H. Seymour:

DEAR BROTTERS: Your telegrams are recleive to Mr. Townsend has been insunds had no reference to myself, Mr. Townsend has been insunds had no reference to myself, Mr. Townsend in the recharge of the second of the recharge of the second of the recharge of the description of the recharge of the second of the recharge of the re

praceds the devout and sea shier man would doubtless be cancy caused by the decease cess. It must seem as strange should be called upon to discuss

the forther information that election mg it is follow it the picking of acceptance were givenes. But my conception of the office is could not willingly, court its responsibilities and myself, directly or indirectly, as a car in honors. I am not unmindful of the r Church to the best services of her sons, pre-ent attractions nor future prospects of and especially of your State and diocese. I the courtesy of your communication and y defineation of a field and a work which tresistibly attractive to any one elected, whonor bound to other duties and involved, scarcely less momentous interests. As you a definite answer at this time will be of m tage, let me say explicitly, and desire you others, should there be occasion, that I am didnie for the honor of the office of Bistruly and fraternally yours, ELIFT. N. THE DECLINATION OF DR. POTT had a dampening effect upon the Crand very general regret was expressed. The roll of lay and clerical delegates called. The Rev. Mr. Butter then m the election of a Bishop be made the ness for the afternoon.

the election of a Bishop be made the ness for the afternoon.

Judge Greene, of Cedar Rapids, off amenament that the Convention proceduately to the election.

Considerable discussion, some of it of warm nature, ensued, in the course motion to table Judge Greene's motion but not pressed.

but not pressed.

A new motion was then made an that the Convention proceed to the ele Eshop at half-past 11.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT was then read. It showed a talance (200, with amounts due from parisher than the control of the c

\$500, with amounts due from parishes \$4,000, and an indebtedness of over \$2 On motion, the Treasurer was ins may the funeral expenses of the late B.

The Convention then took a recess rest.

Upon reassembling there was a must be now made, most of need being men known only to the mominating them.

On motion, the Convention proceede formal ballot and two ballots were to

formal ballot and two ballots were to thich the Convention adjourned for di The Rev. W. R. Huntington, of V Mass., developed more strength than cadidates, and appeared to be the tworite of the clergy. At 2 p. m. the Convention was calle by the President, and the minutes re Secretary. The Rev. Mr. Butler moved that the

ine nev. air, butter moved that it to proceed to ballot for a candidate f and in doing so took occasion to say the DR. HUNTINGFON WAS NOT A PARTY in schurch sense; not a Low-Church High-Church man, but a man that everything to harmonize the faction High and Low Church.

took place on the part of several delegathe tendencies of Huntingson. Mr. 6 Dubuque, said the question was not man was of High or Low Church to but, this being essentially a mission the man required must be one able to devote his time to the man who is a strong wor one who is willing to galents and time to visiting all parts of case, and devoting himself to the uph the Church in Iowa. For this reason a Western man, as he believed Dr. He although orthodox enough for him, a not whether he was a High or Low Cf cas not physically the man for Bishof The Rov. Mr. Reed, of Des Moine we Caurch caucus, as he had heard it intim he came to Davenport.

A question of order was here raidiscassion went outside of the motion; House, it having taken the form of a debate on the High and Low Churches. A RUNNING DISCUSSION

ties.
The Secretary was then called upon the secretary was a man fitted for the secretary was the secretary was the secretary was then called upon the secretary was the secret Some further discussion here en the previous question was called. I formal ballot was taken, Dr. Hunting

os previous question was called. Tormal baliot was taken, Dr. Huntingt caving the largest number of votes.

A motion was then made to proceed a baliot, and also that the President lead first, after which the first formal baliot as follows: Thompson—Clerical. 2. Huntington—Clerical 15; lay, 11. Knik Lay, 1. Watson—Clerical, 2. McHwain Hall—Clerical, 1. Potter—Lay, 1. S. Lay, 2. Total—Clerical, 1; lay, 1. Lay, 2. Total—Clerical, 22; lay, 32. to a choice—Clerical, 13; lay, 17.

THE SECOND FORMAL BALLOT resulted in no choice, while in the the Rev. Dr. Huntington received majority of both lay and cleric cast. The result was brought about the desire of the lay delegates to bring vention to a close than by the popular candidate.

The nomination was made unanim committee appointed to notify the Bi of his election.

DR. HUNTINGTON

DR. HUNTINGTON

Day located in Worcester, Mass., i

Pars of age, and small in stagme.

terious doubts as to his physical fitn

ostion, and many members of the C

are asserted that, to their certain is

still not accent.

The Convention adjourned sine

to the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Bin: You publish an error, in wh ha minor editorial this morning. prentage of the Rev. Dr. Potter, B. of lows. He is the third son of the Potter, the greatest Bishop that the Episcopal Church ever produced. Bis to Potter, of New York, is his uncle.

Parents were Quakers, and came for bland to Dutchess Council New York. bland to Dutchess County, New Yorks has century. Of their four sons if

IOWA'S BISHOP.

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of Huntington to the Vacancy.

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Die.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DATENFORF, Ia., Dec. 10.—The Episcopal Con-

de Cathedral. The attendance was much smaller

has yesterday, large numbers having left on the

noming trains. After considerable desultory

numbers of the Committee appointed to notify Dr. Potter of his election were called to meet in

he restry room. Their report was in the shape of the following telegram from the Bishop-elect,

PR. POTTER'S LETTER OF DECLINATION.
The letter referred to in Dr. Potter's telegram

subjoined: Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 1.

truly and fraternally yours, ELIPT. N. POTTER

had admpening effect upon the Convention, and vary general regret was expressed at it.

The roll of lay and clerical delegates was, then called. The Rev. Mr. Butler then moved that the election of a Bishop be made the first busing the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement.

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DR. HUNTINGTON WAS NOT A PARTY MAN

Upon reassembling there was a

HENRY C. POTTER.

thich was read by the Rev. C. H. Seymour :

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an acre, averaging about \$2.

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FIRES.

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the building. The Fire Departd promptly, and after two hours'
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structure, and occupied the first
ture manufactory. Her loss will
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) in the Mercantile of Chicago.
or was occupied by Freise & Co.
hrs; loss, \$2,000; insurance not
the origin of the fire is not
supposed to have been accidental.

FYFE LAKE, MICH. patch to The Chicago Tribune. lich., Dec. 11.—The freight and e of the Grand Rapids & Indiana any, at this place was destroyed y. The depot contained a large mbermen's supplies and other was destroyed. Most of the seceipted for by owners, conse-mpany is not liable for the losa-ag, \$1,000.

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W YORK-LOSS \$55,000. ec. 10.—The Novelty spice-works ast night. The loss is \$35,000. buildings were damaged to the

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RESSIONAL RECORD.

. Wright said that i call up the bill to

session, declaring the true intent and nion Pacific Railroad acts approved 2, 1863, and July 3, 1866.

THE DISTRICT BILL.

Maine, said he desired to obtain the late to fix a day for the consideration do n. Monday from the Joint Select see a Government for the District of the bill. Agreed to, Iltrusonian Honday next be fixed for of the bill. Agreed to, Iltrusonian REGENT.

Toduced a joint resolution appointing Bancroft a member of the Board Smithsonian Institute, in place of an, resigned. Agreed to, Intrusonian Charles on Printing, remained the House resolution to bund 100 ted Statutes without index. Passed, junto executive session, and soon il Monday.

OF REPRESENTATIVES. OF REPRESENTATIVES,

la resolution calling for a report of
fon of the Freedman's Bank, setting
se has been made towards the closing
Agreed to.

Introduced a bill directing the
commissioners to declare an immeto institute suit against the Trusints of the Company, with a view
conally liable. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

ued a resolution to print 23,000
are agricultural reports for 1872 and

BILLS REPORTED.

the Committee on Appropriations, matic and Consular Appropriation \$\$1,344,785, which was made the 23d instant.

the Committee on Commerce, review to the act for the construction bridge across the Mississiph do the special order for Monday

the saiary or compensation of it.

- office scales.

Tyner, the Senate amendment to g \$30,000 for scales required in for the prepayment of newspapers and the bill passed.

NOT TARE A RECESS, it an effort to have an adjournment but several votes showed a majornet it, Mr. Butler remarking that to prevent the action of the Houss an appropriation bills.

TER APPOINTMENTS.

THER APPOINTMENTS.

THER APPOINTMENTS.

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THOSE OF THE APPOINTMENTS.

THOSE OF THE APPOINTMENTS.

THE APPOINT

ns, of Cezenovia, N. Y., has so-tment as Private Secretary to

has thether he was a High or Low Churchman, as not physically the man for Bishop of Iowa. The Roy. Mr. Reed, of Des Moines, denied that the convocation at Des Moines was a Low-clurch cauce, as he had heard it intimated since he me to Davenport.

Aquestion of order was here raised, as the causion went outside of the motion before the lime, it having taken the form of a running take on the High and Low Church proclivitian. de the special order for Monday
the Committee on Appropriations,
House bill appropriating \$50,000 for
cales for the post-offices, with an
the proposals for furnishing such
ted for at least seven days, and the
sa agreed to and the bill passed.
The post-offices agreed to any the bilder,
to a question of personal privitharge made against him by his
Porter) of having sold a naval
to one Schockwaft, and of having
ad in a letter to the Petersburg
e charges of Porter as infamona
s. He now asked for an investigase of the House.
The repealed of the proposal and papers,
The
OMS REGULATIONS.
From the Committee on Naval
et os end for persona and papers,
The repealed section forbids
frant certificates for goods or merfrom countries adjacent to the
ten have passed a Consulate after
tent.

The Secretary was then called upon to read the bar of Dr. Potter, in which he Brass vers which he Brass vers which he Brass vers which he Brass vers which he Lepiscopate a lova.

Some further discussion here ensued, when a previous question was called. Then an infamaballot was taken, Dr. Huntington still rewire the largest number of votes.

meni ballot was taken, Dr. Huntington still resimp the largest number of votes.

Institute the largest number of votes.

Insti

the nomination was made unanimous, and a mittee appointed to notify the Bishop-elect the election.

DR. HUNTINGTON
DR. HUNTINGTON
DR. HUNTINGTON
DR. GR. And ST. All In Stature. There are
sten doubte as to his physical fitness for the
stion, and many members of the Convention
asserted that, to their certain knowledge,
will not accent. envention adjourned sine die at 5

DE. POTTER'S FAMILY.

DE. POTTER'S FAMILY.

In: You publish an error, in what you say
is minor editorial this morning, about the
saminge of the Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop-elect
losa. He is the third son of the late Alonzo
hat, the greatest Bishop, that the American
hatopal Church ever produced. Bishop Horaa Pottar, of New York, is his uncle. His grandwere Quakers, and came from Rhode were Quakers, and came from Rhode and to Dutchess County, New York, during century. Of their four sons two became

Bishops, one, Paraclete, was a bookseller in Poughkeepsie and Milwaukee, and the other was a farmer, and a member of the Methodist Church. Horatio is the only one now living. Alonzo Potter, father of the Bishop-elect, Alonzo Potter, father of the Bishop-elect, married the only daughter of Eliphaiet Nott, President of Union College. She was highly intellectual, and her father gave her and her intimate friend, Mary Garrettson, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., privately, a collegiate training. The children are Clarkson N. Potter, United States Representative from New York; Howard, the active member of the great banking-house of Brown Bros. & Co., Wall street; Heury C., Rector of Grace Church; Edward Tuckerman, the eminent architect; Gen. Potter, who was shockingly wounded at Gettysburg; Eliphalet Nott, President of Union College, and a daughter adopted while an infant, on the death of her mother, by Miss Mary Garrettson, and now the wife of Lanut Thompson, the celebrated sculptor. The family is a remarkable one. Henry C. Potter's salary as Rector of Grace Church, to start with, was \$8,000, and a beautiful rectory on Broadway. It is reported to be now \$10,000. If he probability and the start with a post of the control of the was \$8,000, and a beautiful rectory on Broad-way. It is reported to be now \$10,000. If he should accept the office to which he is called he would make just such a Bishop as Iowa needs. CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1874.

THE COURTS.

Bill for an Account --- Mutual Security Insurance Company.

Judgments and New Suits.

R. M. and O. S. Hough filed a bill vesterday against John Campbell and Robert Law, asking for an account and Receiver. Complainants state that in April, 1873, they formed a copartnership with Campbell in the wood and coal business. NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1874.

The BROTHER: Your telegrams are received. My lear in Mr. Townsend has been misunderstood. It is to reference to myself, Mr. Townsend having min me that it was presumed I could not accept. Isanot. I am bound here by parcelhal obligations, such increased since the General Convention—having the chapel, lately burnt, to rebuild, and other unfilled pledges to discharge. And, even were it derived, I believe I can serve the Diocese of I lowant efficiently in New York than as its Bishop. This loop to do, and meantime I pray that God may guide yan your further deliberations.

HENRY C. POTTER. Campbell, however, failed to put in his share of funds, and overdrew his account largely, so that the Houghs were obliged to make up the deficiency from outside sources. Finally, in November, 1873, the firm affairs growing worse through Campbell's mismanagement, the assets were put into the hands of Robert Law as Trustee, to be closed up. Law accepted the trust, and took possession of at least \$55,000 of property, as complainants charge, he being also a creditor to the amount of \$22,000. The whole debts of the firm amounted to about \$62,000. The Fidelity Savings Bank, another creditor, ob tained judgment for \$20,912.17, and held, as collateral security, the joint and individual notes of complainants for a large part of the debt, but,

notwithstanding this, as they allege, compelled them to pay \$7,358.36 to be allowed to close up Complainants assert that they have, in several instances, been compelled to pay some of the creditors of the firm of Campbell & Co. themselves out of their individual moneys to prevent litigation and costs : that Law, sometimes pretending that he does not hold the firm property in trust, has refused constantly to make any statement of the condition of affairs, or to declare any cash dividend, and that he has sold a large amount of the firm's assets, and collected a large amount of money which he refuses to turn over. They therefore ask that he may be superseded, and a Receiver appointed who will close up the firm affairs expeditiously, and make an account.

ENDO COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 1.
BYLERND AND DEAR BROTHER: In your letter, recited yesterday, you ask me whether, if elected shop of the discose to which you refer, acceptance a my part would certainly follow. Under the circustances, I recognize your right to as definite an agree as I can give, although the settlement of the mist of election, it seems to me, must ordinarily mode the devout and searching consideration of sometious a question. Under other circumstances, read have been sufficient to reply that an older and air man would doubtless be elected to fill the vaccy caused by the decease of your lamented Dioest. It must seem as strange to you as to me that I stable called upon to discuss the question, and that, nother instance previously, I should have received without if the piedge of acceptance were given in admenter information that election might be expected follow if the piedge of acceptance were given in adments. I am not unmindful of the right of the function of indirectly, as a candidate for almosts. I am not unmindful of the right of the function of the resons, nor of the ment of the best services of her sons, nor of the ment of the best services of her sons, nor of the entire the best services of her sons, nor of the entire the best services of her sons, nor of the entire the courtest of your communication and your graphic elements of the fill and a work which must prove missibily structive to any one elected, who is not in hour bound to other duties and involved, as I am, in servely less momentous interests. As you write that a definite answer at this time will be of much advantage, should there be occasion, that I am not a candidate for the honor of the office of Bishop. Very truly and fraternally yours,

ELIPI. N. POTTEE. Robert Chidesdell filed a bill yesterday against O. S. Storts and C. E. Rosenburg to restrain them from collecting anything from the Inland nsurance Union Company of New York. Clideswere the owners of the schooner Miami: that were the owners of the schooler Miam; that Storrs owed him a considerable amount to repay what he had laid out on the vessel, and that they were in debt to several parties for supplies or repairs furnished the schooler. The vessel was insured for \$12,000 in the inland Insurance Union Company, and on the 4th of November last went ashore at Long Point, Lake Erie, and became a total wreck. Complainant alleges that ure he assigned his insurance-policy to one C. E. asion at half-past 11.

THE THEASUBER'S REFORT

us then read. It showed a balance of over

1000, with amounts due from parishes reaching

1000, and an indebtedness of over \$2,000.

On motion, the Treasurer was instructed to

us the funeral expenses of the late Bishop Lee.

The Convention then took a recess until half-

Expenses....

DIVORCES.

Sarah J. Prindle complains that her liege lord saddicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and she wants a divorce.

A certificate of good moral character was granted yesterday by Judge Gary to Florence McCathy, on motion of Walter S. Hull, Esq.

Judge Rogers will hear tax-appeals Monday.

W. F. Moseley and P. B. Moody began a suit for \$2,000 against Charles A. Crell.

Catlin, Brundrett & Co. commenced an action for \$5,000 against Bernard Engel and Isaac Liv-W. A. Porter began a suit in ejectment against James Kehoe, another against Jeremiah Quinn, and a third against Thomas Dunne, laying damages in each case at \$2,500.

damages in each case at \$2,500.

T. P. Eldiridge sued A. D. Murray for \$3,000.
C. C. Merriman commenced a suit against the Chicago. Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, claiming \$50,000.

Adolph Schmeisser began a suit for \$20,000 against the Joliet Iron & Steel Company.

BANKEUTEN ITEMS.

A RUNNING DISCUSSION

tot place on the part of several delegates, as to

the tendencies of Huntington. Mr. Griffith, of

lutaque, said the question was not whether a

nu was of High or Low Church tendencies,

it, this being essentially a missionary field,

ta man required must be one physically

the to devote his time to the work—

man who is a strong worker, and

as who is willing to give his

aints and time to visiting all parts of the dio
sa, and devoting himself to the uphnilding of

the Church in lowa. For this reason he desired

"Restern man, as he believed Dr. Huntington,

abouth orthodox enough for him, as he cared

as the there has a High or Low Churchman,

as bet physically the man for Bishop of lows. BANKBUPTCY ITEMS. A discharge was issued to Edmund Shanahan. A discharge was issued to Edmund Shanahan. David Hyman, David Leisburger, and Edward Goodkind filed a petition against A. H. Susskind and Henry Lehabeen, partners in the leather business at No. 96 Market street, under the firm name of A. H. Susskind & Co. Petitioners' claims amount to \$4,290. Suspension of payment of commercial paper is the only act of bankruptcy

harged. A rule to show cause Dec. 16 was superior court in Brief.

S. M. Breckinnings sued T. S. Fitch for \$1,000.
Raphael A. and L. H. Weison sued Granville

Raphael A. and L. H. Weison sued Granville
Bates for \$2,000.

Aquila Cook and Lyman Baird filed a bill
against Gertrude G. Small, H. W. Bishop, M. H.
Swift, B. and P. Laurance, Massasoit Paper Company, Jessup & Laflin, L. L. Brown & Co., H.
Griffin & Son, J. R. Hoole, A. King & Co., T.
Garner, G. A. Olney & Co., and Thaddeus Davids & Co., to foreclose a mortgage for \$10,000
on Lot 12, Block 1, in William Jones' Addition
to Chicago.

to Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John Madison sued H. H. Serrell for \$1,000. Greenebaum & Foreman filed a bill against Margaretha Halsdorf, Otto Hartung, executor, Margaretha Halsdorf, Otto Hartung, executor, Daniel Soully, and Henry Runtz, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$440 on Sub-Lot 4, and 8 feet of Sub-Lot 3, of the north ½ of Lot 12, in North Addition to Chicago.

Edward Wells filed a bill against C. G. E. Prussing, George Wells, Charles Waterbury, W. S. Mills, Godfrey Snydacker, Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, and John and William Warthand to foreclose a trust-deed for \$16,500

Loan & Trust Company, and John and William Wartman, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$16,500 on the north 24 feet of Sub-Lot 2, of Lot 4, Block 11 in fractional scatton 15, addition.

Royal Hill and John McKechney commenced a suit in assumpsit against the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company to recover \$65,000.

The county count.

In the matter of the Village of Norwood Park; order appointing James Winship, D. C. Duniap, and Frank J. Mannahan Commissioners to assess the cost of improvements in assessment rolls Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The claim of Catherine McAuley for \$341.13 against the estate of Hubert Morin was allowed.

The claim of Catherine McAuley for \$341.13 against the estate of Hubert Morin was allowed. In the matter of the estate of Luther Jefferson; petition and will restored; executor's bond in \$32,000 approved, and letters testamentary issued to Betsev Jefferson.

Grant of administration was issued to Charles W. Reed to administer upon the estate of Matilda S. Irvin, under an approved bond of \$4,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Peter Budledorf was before the Court yester Peter Budledorf was before the Courtyester-day. There were three indictments for burgiasy and one for larceny against the prisoner. On the burglary charges he was acquitted, as a flaw existed in the indictment. He was convicted, however, of the larceny of jeweiry valued at \$150, and his term of punishment fixed at im-prisonment in the Penitentiary for eighteen months.

for embezzlement. Miller, it will be remem bered, was the Treasurer of the German O of Harugari, and absconded with \$1,100 belo ing to the Society, and after an absence in Eu ing to the Society, and after an absence in Europe for some months returned to Chicago, when he was arrested and inducted. After the indictment was returned, it was found that the bill had been improperly drawn; it stated that the funds stolen by the accused belonged to the Grand Lodge, when they belonged to a subordinate one, hence the State's Attorney had no other recourse but to stop the case.

JUDGE BLODGETT-To end of calendar. JUDGE BLODGETT—10 end of calendar.
JUDGE GARY—24 to 43.

JUDGE McRorerts—34, 35, 37 to 55, except 40.
JUDGE ROGERS—221 to 240.
JUDGE BOOTH—141 to 150.

JUDGE FARWELL—111 to 120.

JUDGE FARWELL—111 to 120.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—J. H. Burkarn vs. S. J. Walker; verdict, \$32,833.72. and motion for new trial.—Same vs. H. H. Walker; verdict, \$52,833.72. and motion for new trial. Surpends Court—Confusions—Hannah McCarthy vs. Stephen McEvoy, \$299.—G. E. White et al., vs. Carl Busack, \$71.33.—Same vs. An., \$119.72.—Same vs. H. Robertson, \$35.70.—Wells Lake et al., vs. John Isham, \$325.

Busack, \$11,33,—Same vs. Same, \$119,72,—Same vs. A. Robertson, \$35,70.—Wells Lake et al. vs. John Isham, \$25,5.

JUDGE GARY—Chauncey Hall vs. A. B. Van Cott, \$1,046,18,—Ann M. Sennett vs. D. H. Howes and Theodore Seeley, \$3,005,42,—First National Bank of Baraboo vs. S. J. Walker, \$10,843,88,—Lorenzo Bull et al. vs. Junes Wadsworth, \$7,400,73,—J. N. A. Griswold vs. Jacob Honaur, \$106,80.—J. J. McDermid et al. vs. John Sturgis, \$5,139,05,—A. R. Gray et al. vs. Zenas Colman, \$204.—E. Gampertz vs. C. G. Ingrehlam, \$404.89.—Same vs. Same, \$404.88.—J. S. Hair et al. vs. C. M. Smith, \$515,96.—W. W. Grocker vs. John C. McCord, \$1,910.—W. H. H. Palmer, administrator, vs. Asa D. Hyde, \$1,127.43.—H. M. Hooker vs. Thomas Foley, \$185,50.—John Martin vs. S. B. Ham, \$358.63.—C. A. Hendee vs. Adam Smith, \$255,60.—M. S. P. Bond et al. vs. Morton F. Hale, \$172,43.—Leopold Rosenberg vs. D. S. Warner, \$163,20.—Albert Morse et al. vs. J. M. Scerist, \$416.

et al. vs. Morton F. Hale, \$172.48, —Leopoid Rosenberg vs. D. S. Warner, \$163.20, —Albert Morse et al. vs. J M. Secrist, \$416. JUDGE McRoberts—Silas R. Ball vs. Illineis Central Railroad Company; verdict, \$1,800, —CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—J. H. Kieler vs. John Herden, \$100.—J. W. Hooper vs. Lambert Blum, \$237.03, —JUDGE BOOTH—G. W. Traver & Co., use, etc., vz. City of Chicago, \$1,234.54, —C. Slansky vs. John Adriance of Vardict \$121.61. City of Chicago, 5:, anson; verdict, \$121.61.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Observations Successful and Otherwise on the Eastern Hemisphere. London, Dec. 10.—The following dispatch has been received from Prof. Davidson, the chief astronomer of the American expedition to Nagasaki, Japan :

NAGASAKI, Dec. 9.—During our observations of the transit of Venus, to-day, the weather was unusually cloudy and unpromising. The time at which it was calculated the transit would begin passed away without our being enabled to record worthy results. After about a quarter of an hour, and before Venus reached the stage of her lour, and before Venus reached the stage of her Q.—Is that the only load you can remember?

A.—That is all, now. I racked my brain to think was quite successful in taking several measurements of the planet's cusps during the interval between the first and second contacts. The time at which the latter contact occurred was obtained with success and recorded. Shortly after the second contact, further measurements of the distance between Venus and the sun's In all there were taken 150 micrometrical measurements of the line between the cusps. Besides these thirty-one micrometrical observations were made of the passage of both edges of the sun across the meridian of the station, and similar views of the right and left rims of Venus in crossing the same line. Eighteen micrometrical surveys were made of the respective declinations of the sun and the planet, by observing both the upper and lower limbs while passing the ridian. About sixty excellent photographs of meridan. About sixty excellent photographs of the transit, during various periods of its occur-rence, were taken. Extreme good fortune at-tended the astronomers, for just as Venus de-parted from the sun the clouds began to gather, and threatened rain. Towards the close of No-vember we were enabled to telegraph the differ-ence of longitude to Vladivostok, so that the lo-cetion of the require, here is desiried decation of the position here is definitely de-

termined.

New York, Dec. 10.—Prof. Harkness, of the United States Naval Observatory, sends the following telegram regarding the observations of the transit of Venus:

"Hobartsrown, Tasmania, Dec. 9.—Although
the weather was bad, our observations at the
time of the transit were practically successful.
We succeeded in taking 113 photographs of
Venus during her passage over the disk of the
sun."

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The transit of Venus was successfully observed at Hobaristown, Adelside, and Melbourne, Australia, and at points in India. Chusa, and Japan. The American party only partly succeeded at Hobaristown.

TERERAN, Dec. 10.—The observation of the transit of Venus at this point was very successful.

STATE CHARITIES.

Report of the Trustees of the Jack-

Inspection. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—The Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville have made their report to the Governor. It contains much information of interest, and is hardly sus-ceptible of being condensed into a synopsis. The institution was completed in 1851, and has been in operation, therefore, twenty-three years. Its capacity is 500 patients, double what it was originally intended to accom-modate. Notwithstanding there are two other asylums in the State with nearly equal capacity with it, it has about 20 per cent more patients than can be properly treated and provided for. Some much needed improvements are hinted at in the report, but the Trustees content themelves with a statement of the wants of the institution in this regard, leaving it to the Governor to make a recommendation for an appropriation, or to the Legislature, after knowing the wants, to provide for them. One hundred housand dollars yearly, beginning the 1st of July, is asked for for current expenses for the next two years, and \$10,000 yearly for the same time for repairs and furniture. The daily average of patients in the institution for the two years past has been 477, at an average cost of \$4.36 per week. The reports shows the necessity and urgency of placing insane persons promptly in asylums, as will be seen by the following table a Of those admitted to the Asylum within three months. will be seen by the following table 2 Of those admitted to the Asylum within three months after attacked, 71 per eent get well; admitted from three to six months, 45 per cent get well; admitted from six to twelve months after, but 27 per cent have been cured. On the day the report was concluded there were under treatment 474 patients.

—232 males and 242 females. Five thousand and fourteen patients have been treated since the institution opened; 1,846 have got well, and 935 were greatly improved, while two-fifths of the whole number remained incurable. Dr. H. F. Carriel, for several years in charge, is still Superintendent, and is commended for his zeal and efficiency in the care and treatment of this most unfortunate class. most unfortunate class.

Gov. Beveridge left here to-day for Jacksonrille to join the Board of Public Charities in an official visitation to the various State institutions located there. The Governor intends to be fully posted as to the needs of the wards of the State, especially of the unfortunate classes.

THE IOWA GRANGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 10.—In the State Grange to-day, the Treasurer reported the receipts last year at \$33,393.82; expenditure for last year, \$31,507.71; balance on hand, \$1,883.11. The State Agent reported the business of his. office for the year at \$90,000. The saving to the Grange by the State Agency is over \$27,000. The Committee on the Railroad Tariff law reported that it was not the law they wanted, and had proved impracticable. A committee was appointed to examine and report upon the narrow-gauge railroad now in operation. The Committee will have a passenger train at their service to go to Ames and return.

WOULDN'T WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 10 .- The Farmers' Store, a co-operative trading establishment, which has hitherto been considered sound, suspended to-day. The liabilities are not far from \$50,000, with assets about \$35,000. The stockholders are all substantial men, and there is little doubt of the ultimate liquidation of all the claims. George W. Hayes, the former superinbrisonment in the Penitentiary for eighteen months.

State's Attorney Reed was compelled to enter a nolle pros. in the case of Louis Miller, who was indicted by the Grand Jury some time ago

SHORT WEIGHTS.

Conclusion of the Case of Sheldon vs. Law.

Defendant Fully Vindicated.

The trial of N. E. Sheldon against Robert Law for damages alleged to arise out of a short-weight delivery of coal was resumed before Justice Haines yesterday morning, and concluded in the afternoon. The attendance was as large as at the previous sessions, the room being crowded. HUGH MASON

was sworn for the defense, and testified substantially as follows: Am bookkeeper and cashier for A. C. Brackebush & Co. Was in the employ of Sheldon for six months after the big fire. Q .- Did he keep a stock of coal of his own?

[Objected to; objection sustained.]
Q.—Did he purchase coal by the load from [Objected to: objection overruled.] A .- He did; he had coal bought, but also bought coal.

Witness continued: In most cases the coal was delivered from the yard to the customers.

Q.—Did he send an order for it? Objected to as incompetent; objection over

A .- He always did, but the amount was not al-

ways specifically stated.

Witness proceeded: The amounts ordered were not always full weight. He had drawn two tons of coal and divided it into "five halves," and delivered it to his customers as five half tons. He had delivered from the cars to customers without weighing. He had delivered 1,900 pounds for a ton, and received pay for a ton. This was done in rare instances.

Q.-Do you know Sheldon's reputation for truth and verscity? A .- Yes, sir. Q.-What is that reputation? A.-Very poor

amongst coal men.
Q.—From that reputation would you believe him under oath? A.—I would not.

Cross-examined: I drew the orders for coal sometimes; they were not printed. I have drawn for short weight, knowing at the time that full weights were charged constoners. that full weights were charged customers. Have drawn coal from Bogle's and Olcott's yards. Could not tell the dates. Cannot remember the year of the big fire. On one short-weight load from Olcott's, Sheldon said it was a long way, and he would have to keep something off for

A.—That is all, now. I racked my brain to think of that.

Q.—How long would it take you to rack your brain for another? A.—Not very long if I had Sheldon's book. [Laughter.]

Witness continued: None of the coal taken from the cars was weighed. The men filled up the wagons, and divided it up to suit themselves.

Q.—How did you leave Mr. Sheldon? A.—I went home and didn't go back. I did not like his style; he did not discharge me.

Q.—Didn't Sheldon discharge you for stealing? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You are sure about that? A.—I am positive.

Q.-Did you not have some conversation with m about coal delivered to the Gowan Marble ompany, the money for which you had collect-

watch and chain from a drawer in Sheldon's office? A.-I did not.
Q.-Did you ever have any trouble with him Q.—Did you ever have any trouble with him about your accounts? A.—Never, except during the first three weeks, when he said he did not owe me as much as I claimed.

Witness continued: Have heard William Olcott say Sheldon was a fraud; he is a "by-word" among coal-men; heard F. M. Hale say Sheldon was a dead beat, and that he had blackmailed him (Hale).

sworn : Know Sheldon ; have known him for Q.—Do you know his reputation for truth and verseity? A.—I know him from an honest heart to be a perjurer of the blackest dye, and would not believe him under oath. ot believe him under oath.

Sheldon was the one on whose testimonv Car-

Sheldon and Hick (Law's superintendent) never gave Sheldon any memorandums on card-for coal; had a conversation with Hick about delivering the quantity of cosl the money sent would purchase. Was in the habit of buying coal from Law.

Q.—Did you send a teamster?

[Objected to.] Mr. Horton desired to show that Keller sent rders exactly like those sent by Sheldon, under

an agreement that he was to get only the value of his money in coal.
[Objection overruled.]
A.—I sent the teamster and money, and get

A.—I sent the trainster and money, and gost the coal the nioney would buy.

Q.—What was the price of range coal on the 15th of August? A.—I think it ranged from \$7.75 to \$8; it changed several times. Witness confirmed the statement of Hick about their conversation in reference to sending on his orders only as much coal as the money sent called for.

JAMES W. LAWRENCE. sworn: Am clerk for Waldron, Niblock & Co., sworn: Am clerk for Walfron, Miliock & Co., coal dealers; have known Sheldon for four vears; know his reputation for truth and veracity to a certain extent; it is bad; I would not believe him under oath.

RENRY HAINES,
sworn: Know Sheldon; would not believe him

under oath.

Cross-examined: Sheldon had me arrested.

Cross-examined: Sheldon had me arrested.
Witness wanted to explain, but the Court
would not allow him to, whereupon Haines went
on to tell about the difficulty.
The Court—Hold on!
Witness—I don't care, I am going to tell.

Witness—I don't care, I am going to tell.
[Laughter.]

The Court—I will fine you if you do not stop.
Witness—I can pay it. [Laughter.]

He, however, backed down and was dismissed.
J. A. ROACHE
testified that Sheldon's reputation for truth and veracity was "pretty hard," and that he would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined: Sheldon sued me for a ton of coal.

Witness wanted to explain. The Court-We will not try that coal ease now. [Laughter.]

w. s. BOGLE testified that he had known Sheldon since Augus

Upon reassembling, Dennis Welsh, a contractor, F. M. Hale, and A. D. Waldron, testified as to Sheldon's bad reputation among coal-

was then called in rebuttal. Heard Mr. Hick say that I told him that I delivered short weights.

Q.—Did you tell him so?
[Objected to; objection sustained, since the witness had stated in his previous examination that he had not told him so.

that he had not told him so.

Witness continued: Mason was a clerk of mine. I discharged him. mine. I discharged him.
A card upon which was written one of Keller's orders was offered in evidence.
Mr. Hick and Mr. Law testified that the cards brought by the teamsters were not the same as that one. This ended the testimony, and Mr. Green

and an opening speech, confining his remarks to the law of the case.

Mr. Horton, for the defense, did not desire to make any argument.

Mr. Green claimed the right to close, and re-

The Court, not see that anything could be re-The Court, not see that anything could be replied to, since the defendant's attorney had not criticised the evidence, he therefore would not permit Mr. Green to make another address.

The case was then given to the jury, and after an absence of a few minutes they returned a verdict for the defendant. This verdict was the only one which twelve honest men could have made, and was expected by every person who had an opportunity to read the testimony. It is evident that the case was in many respects a putup job on Mr. Law—savoring somewhat of a conspiracy to damage him.

There appeared in The Tribune some time ago an article on the subject of the coal trade,

ago an article on the subject of the coal trade, in which some of the large dealers who were

the habit of defrauding their customers by false weights. Mr. Law had nothing whatever to do with the getting up of this article, and was not one of the dealers interviewed. He, however, for some reason, seems to have been selected as an object of attack for the purpose of attempting to show that fraudulent practices were not confined to petty dealers. The verdict of the jury puts an end to the attempt. An appeal has been taken to the Circuit Court, and Sheldon companied and Sheldon commenced a suit against Olcott Bros. last evening for delivering short weights.

The Palatka (Fla.) Herald is jubilant. It remarks: "The orange-fever pulsates at 100 in the shade. Never was there anything like it in this section. The Democrats say they are glad that they have lived to see this hour. But what will be the exclamation of orange-growers when they see this beautiful (St. John's) river re-splendent with 500,000 orange-groves ten years hence."

FINANCIAL.

LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED ALL PENSONS ARE HERBY CAUTIONED Asyminst ugotisting for an inety day note, bearing date Nov. 20, 1874, for \$279.95, drawn by Neumann Bros., of Ozhkosh, p. yable at the Union National Bank, to the order of D. Wachenheimer, indorsed by J. Wachenheimer, said note having been lost or stolen; payment has been stopped on said note.

A PPLICATIONS FOR MONEY ON REAL ESTATE security wanted in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. W. E. FURNESS, 163 Monroe-st. A PPLICATIONS FOR \$8,000 ON FIRST-CLASS brick improved city real estate security wanted. W. E. FURNESS, 183 Monroe-st. M ONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS CITY PROP-erty, improved preferred. Large sums 9 per cent. MEAD & COE, 185 LaSalle-et. M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply at Union Trust Co.. 136 South Clark-st. MONEY TO LOAN UPON IMPROVED FARMS IN Cook County. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Foot Block,

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND OTHor good securities; long or short time. LEVI
WING & CO., 57 Doarborn-st.
MONEY TO LEND FOR BUILDING, AND WILL
turnish plans and specifications. Parties wisbing to
build can have money advanced and work done. Address
CONTRACTOR, care Post-Office Box 189. STOCK PRIVILEGES, ON SAME TERMS AS those of New York brokers. Send for particulars. D. T. HIGGINSON, 96 Washington-st. TO LOAN-86,000, IN SUMS OF 82,000, FOR THREE or five years, on good real estate in the city. DAN-IEL N. BASH, Room 6, Otis Block. TO LOAN-ONE SUM OF \$3,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON Chicago real estate. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 La-salle-st.

TO LOAN-MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, I upon improved city property, at current rates. First-class purchase-money mortgages wanted. J. D. HAR-VEY, 65 Washington-6t. TO LOAN-MONEY ON GOOD CITY PROPERTY, for a torm of years, and without delay. J. H. BIS-SELL, 88 Washington-4t. + WANTED-43,000 ON SOUTH ENGLEWOOD PROPerty worth \$12,000. B. F. HEAD, 88 Washington-basengers.

WE HAVE CASH IN HAND TO PURCHASE short-time commercial paper, and purchase-money mortgages in small and large amounts. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington st. WE CAUTION ALL PARTIES AGAINST PUR. chasing any notes payable to our order or bearing our indersement, as the same were stolen from our safe on the night of Dec. 8, and payment has been stopped. WHITE, ROWELL & CO., 34 West Chicago-av. \$10 TO \$1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays 200 per cent a mon h. Sena for particulars RIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York. \$3.500 ON HAND TO LOAN 3 OR 5 YEARS ROFF, 74 Washington-st. \$\frac{40.000}{0.000}\$ to LOAN ON INSIDE REAL upwards. Also good commercial paper bought. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSallo-st., Room 2.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN WATER-MILL IN

NEAT STOCK OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. VIGAR STORE ON SOUTH CLARK-ST., \$200.

J worth \$100. Also manufacturing business; small spital will run it. L. P. SWIFT & SON, Room 55 shand Block. GIGAR STORK FOR SALE CHEAP. 8 STATE-ST. PATENT FOR SALE STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of a complete farm fence; it is the only one that is actical in every respect, and will meet the demand; ill sell some territory low to advertise it. Call and see at the Central Hotel, corner of Market and Washingness. McLURE. DATENT FOR SALE-THE SELF-PUMPING, WELL-

I boring, and prospecting drill; will sell the right for two or three States cheap. Call and see working model at Merchants' Hotel. TIMOTHY PHILLIPS. TOCK OF HUMAN HAIR FIXTURES AND GOOD will of business for sale; rent low. Address O 22. TWO MOST VALUABLE PATENT RIGHTS FOR A sale on the most liberal terms. Call at 318 North-av. before Dec. 22, 1874. HENRY IMHOF, Patantee.

THE RIGHT OF A VERY DESIRABLE PATENT for Chicago or State of Illinois for sale. An article

WANTED-A BUSINESS-MAN WITH \$10,000 TO

V act as Secretary and Treasurer of a manufacturing company. L. P. SWIFT & SON, Room 55 Ashland Block.

A N UNISUAL CHANCE—A BRAND NEW AND very elegant resewood plannforte, 75-octaves, overstrung bass, agraffe attacament, full from frame, Fronch grand action, elegant rosewood case, round corners, carved legs and lyre; an exceedingly fine instrument, made by F. O. Lighte, New York; cost \$600; for sale, with stool and cover, for \$205. Residence 345 Michigan-av.

A FIRST-CLASS CAEINET ORGAN CAN BE place in Chicaps. Frice \$50 and upward. Nicholson Organ Company, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, MAGNIFICENT BAUER pinne, unsurpassed in tone and fuish, latest improvements, warranted, at No. 381 Oak-st., near the lake.

TORY & CAMP, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN planes and organs; will retail instruments during the lillays at wholesale prices. Now is your lime to secure among becker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Plane, or stey Organ. Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging on \$25 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, al-wing rent to go toward purchase, if desired. 211 State-, near Adems.

JPRIGHT PIANOS-NEW AND SECOND-HAND, for sale or rent, cheap for cash, direct from the annian ory. Tuning and recating a speciality. I. T. FFORD, manufacture, 708 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

ENTS WANTED—810 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home shut le sewing machine, price \$25. Reador!! can make money selling the "Home Shutch!" her you are experienced in the business or not. If visit to buy a sewing machine for family use, our cir-cumple with the sewing machine for family use, our cir-cumple with the sewing machine for family use, our cir-cumple sewing machine for the sewing sewing the sewing (CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill. A GENTS WANTED-FOR OUR POPULAR NEW A GENTS WANTED-FOR OUR POPULAR NEW A book "Little Folks in Feathers and Fue, and Other in Neither." By Olive Thorn. The finest book on natura instore ever gotten up. Just the thing, for the holid sys. Address M. A. PARKER & CO., 168 South Clarkes. A GENTS WANTING GOOD SELLING ARTICLES Call at United States Agents' Exchange, 102 East Madison-st., third floor. No humbug. A GENTS WANTED -200 GROSS - STATIONERY and candy prize packages, monay, and jewelry; retail, ic., 10c., 25c., and 50c., and full supply for railroad news agents. Sen I your orders or for prize list to CHAS. HECK, 152 East Quincy-st., Chicago. HECK, 12 East Quincy-st., Oncago.

A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

A We want a first-class agont in every county in the Units
States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewin
Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, it
whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary induce hom we are prepared to call to, or address, ents. For full particulars, apply to, or address, on SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 Star

FOR SALE. OR SALE GOOD QUALITY CIGARS, \$16 PER thousand, regular jobbing price \$49; clean, regular roods, nicely put up in half hundreds, boxes; any quantity you want. No. Il Twonty-sixth-st.

Type want. No. 71 Twenty-sixth-sc.

POR SALE-SEVERAL NEW AND, ELEGANT scal-skin sacques, price \$30; worth more than double. Recidence 545 Michigan-av.

POR SALE-ELEGANT FLAT TOP DOUBLE OFfice does and chairs. Will self cheap. Roon 27 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalie-sts.

POR SALE-7 FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD-TABLES, \$150 to \$200 each. Inquire at office, Central Hotel, Market 84. Market st.

FOR SALE-RID YOUR HOUSES OF THE LOATHsome cockroach while they infest your warm rooms,
by using Oakley' Cockroach Exterminator, warranted.
Contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OAK-

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDIN, light, clean and profitable manufacturing business, pa ng 200 per cent profit. Call to-day and investigate, actory, 145 East Chicago-av. DARTNER WANTED IN A CASH BUSINESS which will bear close investigation. Must speak Gov. ARTNER WANTED

DARTNER WANTED - IN A GENTEEL CAS business, paying \$400 per month. Call at or address South Clark-st., Room 45. SEWING MACHINES. 546 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OF.
5 fice 111 State-at., Machines sold on monthly payments;
10 per cent discount for cash.

SUNGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH
OF Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly
payments, rented, and repaired.

MACHINERY. A T KIRKWOOD & DUNKLE'S, 171 AND 173 LAKE machinery, steam engines, from three to fifty horse power machinery, steam pumps, belting, and supplies.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-ELEGANT PLU parlor suit, bair-cloth parlor suit, and Singer sewii CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-BARGAIN-HUNTERS, ATTENTION. We are doing an extensive leaning basiness; some coans must be foreclosed; the owners will sell for whatever they can get; with \$300 to \$1,501 you can make your wan price. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth and the sell of the FOR SALE-LAKE-ST. -CHOICE BUSINESS LOT.

40x180 feet, between Clark and LaSalle-sts. J. ESALAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce. FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV. -28 FEET NEAR CON-gress-st.: price, \$14,500. Easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

PORSALE-MICHIGAN-AV.-A VERY DESIRAble residence near Thirteenth-st. J. ESAIAS WAR TOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV.—SOUTHWEST COR-nor Harrison-st., 77x180 feet. J. ESAIAS WAR-EN, 18 Chamber of Commerce. FOR SALE-BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS ON Oakwood boulevard and Egan-av., at low prices and on easy terms; three fine coruers; call for a plat; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Com-merce.

morco.

FOR SALR - SOUTH PARK - CHOICE LOTS fronting on and in vicinity of South Park-av.; very advantageous terms; the bear property, in the county for investment. J. ESALIS WARRIE, 18 Chamber of Commences.

Commerce.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-\$10,000 CAN BE made by owners of large tracts of choice wild lauds by trading them for a beautiful piece of property have in except colonge, if applied for immediately; have full powers to trade and make good title. Address X 10. Tribune office. FOR SALE-ON WARREN-AV., 24, 80, 48, OR 60

I OR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Michigan-av. at your own price. Call and see us. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

I feet, between Leavitt and Western-av.; Northborn-at., 25 feet, east front; 150 feet north of Chic GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 96 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE THREE S-ROOMED HOUSES AT Rogers' Park, 856 miles from Wells-st. Depot, on monthly payments of 825 to \$50. Call between 9 and 11 a. m., or 2:30 and 4:30 p. m. DAVID W. KEAN, 102 Washington st. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT ENGLEWOOD, near the depots—A good two-story house, with large lot; payment cash and monthly payments. Apply at 163 Fifth—av. FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a mouth until paid; one block from depot; properly shown free. Cheapast property in market. IRA BROWN, 18 LASAIR-ett. Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-FINE FARM OF 640 ACRES, 440

ng water, etc.; 12 miles from Elgin; first-class taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 REAL ESTATE WANTED. ANTED-A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON ONE of the avenues; part money, balance cottage and on Wabash-ay. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-FOR CASH, LOT ON STATE-ST., north of Harrison. Send price and location to B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st. WANTED-A RESIDENCE ON WEST SIDE FROM \$10,000 to \$15,000 in value; will give a good trade. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark et., Room 27. MISCELLANEOUS. YOUNG MAN OF ENERGY, WITH \$50, CAN secure a respectable business that will pay him to \$40 per week. Address W 13, Tribung office at A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN-

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office. 528 State-st. A LI. GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT At the highest price by JONAS A. DRIFLLSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, Damphilete, rags, merals, bottles, de., at PETTF-BONE'S, 298, 382, and 230 Fifth-av. Stock called for in any part of the city, free. CATARRH-A SURE OURE ON TRIAL, FREE, AT O 169 East Madhson-st., Room 7. Nothing like it over known. Every day this week and Sunday afternoon. ILEGANT FURS AT A SACRIFICE—IN ORDER to close out at once a lot of clegant furs, purchased at the bankrupt sale of a first-class. New York fur house,

French seal, lynx, marten or Astrachan muff and bos, price, \$10.

Handsome mink muff and bos, or collar; price, \$18.

Hiegant \$30 seal-skin muff and bos; price, \$20.

Handsome seal sacque, \$30.

Splendid mink medf and bos; price, \$25.

Splendid mink medf and bos; price, \$25.

Also several exceedingly choice, extra quality, mink sets; prices, \$20 to \$43.

All warranted new and perfect direct-class goods. Private rosidence 545 Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. NOTICE TO ALL-WISHING TO INFORM THE I vable at large where there can be had the best and latest improved gaseline cooking atove; also the cheapest and best toy store in America. 108 and 110 South Halsted-st. J. IRVING, Proprietor.

NOTICE-IF THESNEAK-THIEFTHAT ENTERED
my barn on the 8th inst. will return the article
stolen will give him the benefit of two charges of buckstot, and no questions asked. W. CARTER, 318 West
Jackson-at. WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD SECOND-hand scale, 8 or 10 tons capacity, long platform. S. CRANE, 71 Washington-st. WANTED A CIGAR STAND IN A RESTAURANT or first-class barber shop: will buy or ront. L. P.

TO RENT --- HOUSES. TO RENT -IN BEST NEIGHBORHOOD ON NORTH Side, within one block of Prof. Swing's church, the TO RENT-A GENTERLY-FURNISHED RESI-

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE 679 MICHIGA.

Tav., 12 rooms and barn. Apply to R. H. VLEMING av., 12 rooms and barn. in 14, 156 Washington-st. TO RENT-40-ROOM HOTEL ON MAIN THOR-oughtare on West Side; \$300. LARKIN, JENKS & CO., 98 Washington-st. O RENT-CHEAP RENTS-SEVERAL ranging 86 to \$40; best for the money in Chicago. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av. TO RENT-114 SOUTH PEORIA-ST, 8 ROOMS; \$25 per month. 1155 Indiana-w. Brick house, 8 rooms; \$45 per month. Apply Room 12, 121 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED-THREE-STORY ERICK house; modern improvements; Wabash-w., north of Sixtounth-st. Will take rent in board. R 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT - FURNISHED HOUSE AT IRVING
Park, hot and cold water, modern improvements,
everything complete for comfort. Also two or three unturnished houses. All near the depot. R. T. RACE 4
CO., 4 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-A LARGE FRONT ROOM NICELY furnished to gentleman and lady. Board for lady only. Address V 16, Tribune office. TO RENT FURNISHED ROOMS CHEAP, ONE large front and one small room, 146 East Madisonst., Room 23. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS COMPLETE FOR housekeeping. 224 West Randolph-st. I housekeeping. 224 West Kandolph-st.

TO RENT - SUITE JF NICELY-FURNISHED
front rooms for gentlemen or light housekeeping;
also single rooms obeap. 251 West Mouroe-st.
TO RENT - FLEASANT FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE
for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Quiet
and respectable. Torns reasonable. 22 East Van Buren.
TO RENT - FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND
floor, 239 West Madison-st., front and back parlors,
bed noom off; also two furnished rooms in the Davy
Blook, corner Green and Madison-sts. By D. COLE &
SON, 188 West Madison-st. TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND COM-fortable rooms at 71 Monroe-st, next door to Myers' Opera-House. Terms low. Apply at Room 18.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 334

West Randolph-st. TO RENT-FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas, at southeast corner of Paik-at. and Fourth-av.

TO RENT-120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, furnished rooms \$10 to \$15 per month; warm building; also one unfurnished room cheap. TO RENT - FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Apply at 488 Wabash-av.

TO RENT - ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE-keeping, to respectable parties without children. A keeping, to respectable parties without children \$2.50 and \$5 per week. EDWARDS', 557 Milwaukse-av TO RENT-DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS AT 107 and 115 South Desplaines at.; suite for house-keeping. Apply at 107.

keeping. Apply at 107.

TO RENT-ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFUR-nished, for housekeeping or lodging. Rent cheap; at 818 Wabash-av. TO RENT -- STORES. OFFICES. &c Miscellaneous-To RENT-BASEMENT, 127 FAST VAN BUREN Tst. Good stand for plumber, truukmaker, or other light manufacturing. Inquire at 158 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

WANTED-TO RENT-PREMISES SUITABLE FOR W a newspaper printing-office, centrally located, Rent must be low. Send offers, stating location and rent, to W 53, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

271 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, with all the comforts of a home.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front and back rooms, with board.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT-LARGE FRONT ROOM
to reut, with or without board. 204 AND 286 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FUR-rates; \$7 and \$3 per 7eek. rates; \$7 and \$8 per 7eek.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR
dissor gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use
of piano; single rooms, \$5.50.

587 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE
or single, with or without board. Also back parlor, suitable for two. Good day board.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD FOR FAMILY OF THREE; STRICTLY private house and good accommodations. Address (

BOOKS. COOPER'S NOVELS—22 VOLUMES—CLOTH. II.
Clustrated by Darley, new, 835; published at \$72.
Prescott's Worst, & calf, is vols... \$40; published at \$67.0.
OHAPIN BROS., 314 and 316 East Madison-st. WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks, &c. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman having a first-class established Western trade in Ohio and Michigan, or Northern Illinois. Ad-dress, with references, Lock Box 5114, Boston, Mass.

WANTED-SIX FIRST-CLASS CARVERS. R. W. BATES & CO., 44, 46, and 48 East Adams-st. WANTED-THREE OR FOUR GOOD STAIR-RAIL hands. Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, West Twenty-second-st., corner of Fisk.

Miscelianeous.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESmen for Western trade. Address ROTHWELL
LUTHER, MARTIN & FOOTE, Boston, Mass. WANTED—LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH—LEVES work, Government work, saye pay; route all rail; no transfer; cheap tickets to St. Louis, Memphis, Vickaburg, New Orleasa, and all points South. Call at Company's office, 10l Clark-et., corner Washington. pany's office, lel Clark-st., corner Washington.

WANTED-MEN SEEKING PROFITABLE EMployment to sell new articles. Outnis, \$2 to \$30.

American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED-AGENTS AND SALESMEN IN CITY and country for the best selling works ever issued. The Aldine Publishing Company, 46 South Clark-st.

WANTED-MEN-THIS! MAY BE JUST WHAT you want: if out of business, a 160 sample will cost WANTED-IMMEDIATELY - AN ENERGETIC, reliable man accustomed to canvassing. Address, with references as to character and ability, W 62, Tribune

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING canvasser of good address: liberal pay will be given. References required. Address S 67, Tribune office. WANTED-LOCAL LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.
Apply for one week at Morchants' Hotel, from 7 to 9
p. m., or address Box 184. W. D. KELLOGG. WANTED MEN TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE never before in the market; large commission; ready sale. Room 3, 177 Madison-st. WANTED-INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business at PORTEN'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 159 Laballest, Room 79. WANTED A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, AT WANTED-A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER OF good address, who is familiar with, and has had

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE. Water-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER,
and ironer; liberal wages to a competent, steady
person. Call at corner Thirty-first and Laurel-sts. WANTED A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, at 710 West Monroe-st. WANTED - GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBER work; German or French. Apply at 153 East Ran-WANTED - A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply this forenoon at 106 South Park av. WANTED — A GOOD RELIABLE WOMAN TO take charge of a house and do the work for a small family; one who is a good cook and can wash and iron nicely; no others need apply. At 18 South Green.st. WANTED - A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL Michigan-av. Al hip for two days, between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. WANTED-AT 160 NORTH CARPENTER-ST., A reliable girl to do cooking, washing, and froning,

WANTED-A SECOND AND NURSEGIRL: MUST be Protocant and have references. No young girk wanted. Apply this afternoon at lift Webeshaw.

SCAMATTORAGE.

WANTED-10 EXPERIENCED GIRLS FOR WORK, ing on machine, 5 girls to make huttouholes, and 5 girls for finishing linen coats. Apply at 245 Mohawkst., in the reac. WANTED - ONE GIRL TO MAKE CAPS ANT sew on the machine. Room 37 Central Union Block. WANTED - A THOROUGHEY COMPETEN, laundress for a private family; come well recommended. Apply at No. 2 Calumetae.

WANTED-A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS DO-ing no medicines neatly. Apply at the City Hotel, SITUATIONS WANTED -- MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. SITUATION WANTED IN A WHOLESALE Soluting house, by a man who theroughly understands the business; salary no object; bost reteroaces. Address PERMANENT, Tribune ofice.

Trades.
Situation wanted as Cutter or Trimmer on custom work, by young man from the East. Jos. R. ORR, Breveort House.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS, O one to cook, one second or sewing. Please call, for two days, at 113 Sedgwick-st., basement. SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE WERN GENERAL HOUSE CITUATION WANTED TO DO GENERAL HOUSE Work or copoling. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, SMART GIRL, to do housework; good references, if required. Call, for two days, at 219 West Washington st.

Nurses.
Situation Wanted-By A Good Strady
Onurse-girl; has no objection to make herself general-queeful. Please call or address, for two days, at 170 fwentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF S good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGton-at., have sales of horses, carriages, and sleighs
every Tue-day and Friday at 10 a. m. Parties wishing
either to purchase or dispose of sixen stock should attend
those sales, as great bargains are certain.
Will be sold to-morrow;
A car-load of fine horses, just arrived from Monmouth,
embracing some choice stock, among which are:
One pair very fine gray horses, weight 2,000 lbs, 6 and 7
years old, kind in harness, with all other good qualities.
Another pair large draught horses, good workers; the
best ever offered in this market.
Bay mare, 7 years old, trots in 3 minutes.
A Ciapbank mare, 7 years old, a good saddle horse.
Some six or seven other good driving horses, worthy of
inspection.

LOST AND FOUND.

will save himself trouble.

I OST-ON WEIDNESDAY EVENING IN GOING from Michigan-av., near Twonty-fifth-st. to Cottage Grow-av., a gold Maltess cross, with an inscription and name of a child engraved on it. The finder will be amply rewarded by leaving it with B. F. GUYTON, 19 and 21 East Randolph-st., or see Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

TAKEN UP-ON NIGHT OF DEC. 9. A HORSE and buggy. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. WM. MONGER, 31 Liberty-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE TWO IMPROVED PARMS—ONE
160 acres, the other 240 acres, clear, for residences;
will assume. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st. on-st.
TO EXCHANGE CITY AND SUBURBAN LOTS
for a smell farm, not over 50 miles out. R. KEN-NEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 27. TO EXCHANGE STORY BRICK, WEST SIDE, and 100 acres truit-land at Grand Rapids, for lots of merchandise. WOLFE, 199 Madisquest.

tical experience in the white lead and color trade, loubted references as to character and ability re-ed. Address E. W. BLATCHFORD, President ago White Lead and Oil Company, Chicago, Ill. WANTED-BOY, WHO CAN MILK, TO DO chores for his board at 502 West Congress-st., corner Paulina.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; will pay liberal wages; no Irish girl need apply. Inquire at 1165 Prairie-av., near Twon-ty-fifth-st.

Y reliable girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, in a private family.

WANTED—GIBL TO DO HOUSEWORK, AND helb take care of child. Apply at 26 Judd-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG GERMAN, as drug clerk; understands his business. Apply or address 551 Larrabee-st.

Miscellancons.
SITUATION WANTED TO ATTEND OFFICE AND do copying. Address R.S., Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family to do second work or to take care of children. Apply at 124 West Evening. st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to assist in general housework, or nurse. Call at 35 Gold-st., corner Gurley.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A RESPECTABLE Signal, as first-class cook in a private boarding-bouse or private family. Call or address 986 State-st., in rear.

Employment Agents

Miccellaneous.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS CLERK.
Copyist, cashier, or teacher; also understands
running a sewing-machine. Address S 33, Tribune office.

Also, 15 or 16 horses that have been used in the city, a good lot from which to make selections.

The sale of horses to-morrow will be one of the largest ever held in Chicago.

Ample time will be given to purchasers to try horses soli under warrantee.

Carriages, barness, and sleighs in great variety.

TORS ALE—TWO SECOND-HAND LIGHT DELIVITY of the company of the

South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT 181 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NEW suffing rail top burgy. Would trade for old burgy or phaeton. CREAT & SON.

WANTED—A MATCH FOR A LONG, RANGY, atylish bay horse. Barn in rear of 1122 Indiana-av.

FOUND-A BUFFALO ROBE, LATE ON THE AF tennoon of the 7th. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. In-quire of THOMAS JOHNSON, with J.W. Butler & Co., 184 and 186 East Monroe-st. Isi and 186 East Monroe-st.

I OST—MANUSCRIPT OF ARGUMENT RELATING
to estate of the Hon. Sighben A. Douglas, deceased,
in South Division, between Twenty-sixth and Randolphsta, probably on one of the avenue. Return to CHAS.
H. MORSE, Room II Otts Block.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO PICKED UP THE
bundle of embreidery corner State and Madison-sts.
will return to BOGLE & CO., 149 and 151 Madison-sts., he
will save himself trouble.

TOR EXCHANGE NEW 2-STORY AND BASEment house near Elis Park; will take \$4,000 equity
part in exchange. D. W. POTTER, 6 Octs Block.

WILL EXCHANGE UNINCUMBERED PROPlety at Fring Park for a house and lot in the city in a
good location. West Side preferred; would assume a
small incumbrance. House must have 7 or 8 rooms in it.
Address T 48, Tribune office.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Mouroe-First-class board at \$7 and upwards per week; day-board, \$5 per week.

TO EXCHANGE FINE PROPERTY ON MONROL st., clear, for stock of jowelry or other merchandiae, Unusual opportunity. J. S. WOLFE, 199 Madison-st.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week, ess

orner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, III.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sperman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Grand Dutch S." HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street.

Dearborn and State. Engagement of John Bro

The Lottery of Life."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Haisted street, between Mad-son and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Days

SOCIETY MEETINGS. ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 38, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st. Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 6% o'clock for work on the Third Decree. Members and Visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of the alaster.

E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

BUSINESS NOTICES. BURNETT'S KALLISTON-"THE BEST COSretic in the world."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

I lamparts poculiar softness of texture."—Boston Trans.

Perfectly healthy action of the skin."—Boston Trans.

Unrivaled for the complexion."—Worcester Trans.

Is greatly admired as a cosmetic,"—N. Y. Home Jour.

No lady's toilet complete without it."—N. O. True

Pelta. For sale by all druggists. INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City, Suburban, and Country Real Estate, Real Estate Wantod, To Kents, Wants, Lost and Found, Horses and Carriages, etc., etc. SIXTH PAGE—Railroad Time-Table and Legal Notices. SEVENTH PAGE-Amusements, Ocean Steamship Notices. Proposals, Medical Cards, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 11, 1874.

If Mr. Dawes' course in Congress during the present session continues as it has begun, he will soon be restored to favor in Massachusetts. He gave BUTLER a delightful rub

Gov. KAPENA, one of KALAKAUA's suite, has a fine eye for the beautiful. When he approached Chicago yesterday he said: "Now, that is something like a city. Level, like Honolulu; not up hill and down dale like

Postmaster-General Jewell is certain of confirmation, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to vote on his name yesterday. A single objection was enough to send the question over. Republican Senators who do best friends the Democratic party has.

A dangerous combination, indeed, is that which our Washington dispatches report this morning. When the advocates of the Southern Pacific Railroad grab join forces with the lobby which is working to secure the refunding of the cotton tax, there will be abundant ppportunity for Congressmen to exercise their

The reporters did put KALAKAUA through his paces between Omaha and Chicago. When he reached Chicago he was in a desperate freme of mind, and unable to leave his stateroom. Late improvements in journalism would make matters uncomfortable even for an European potentate; and the reporters hold a gray barbarian lower than a Christian

Ex-Gov. PALMER appears this morning a the principal in a disgraceful affray at Carlinwille Ill One of the unsolved mysteries is how a man of great weight and balance of mind can allow himself to be provoked into a bout at fisticuffs with a person whom he despises. One may properly whip a brother under strong provocation, but never an enemy

The observations of the transit of Venus at Nagasaki, Japan, and Hobart Town, Tasmania, were only partially successful; but it is believed that the results at other points are all that can be desired. The American party at Hobart Town was peculiarly unfortunate having bad weather during most of the time of transit. America will rejoice heartily at the success of any other nation, for it is not scientific to be consumed by envy or jealousy.

Suit has been brought against the Erie Railway Company to prevent the payment of President Jewert's salary. The complaint alleges that Mr. JEWETT has made a contract for a salary of \$40,000 per year for ten years; and that such excessive compensation is contrary to law and public morals. Mr. JEWETT manifestly is not a reform President, nor a great Improvement upon President Warson. The trouble with President Warson, indeed, appears to have been his incorruptible integrity.

The late dispute among the managers of the Pacific Mail Company may have results which none of them foresaw. The National House of Representatives has determined to investigate the transactions of the Company's agent in Washington, in connection with the subsidy bill passed by the Forty-second Congress; and voluntary revelations may be expected from the former managers in their present frame of mind which no legal process could extort. HATCH and SAGE may be angry enough to tell the truth, which is prening, of course, that they are in a terrible

The Saratoga combination is so far from being broken, as a morning paper announced yesterday, that it has just commenced hostile ons upon its only adversary, the Baltiore & Ohio Company. The Grand Trunk empany has been bought or cajoled or terrified into joining the ring; and its union thus perfected. The first step in campaign upon the Baltimare & Ohio is a tion of 5 cents per cwt upon orth-class freights, embracing flour, grain and bulk-meats. The Western public will and, we hope, that any relief obtained from this railroad competition will be only temporary, unless the Saratoga combination is finally broken.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier esterday, with more strength in the leading partments. Mess pork was active, and osed 35@40c per brl higher, at \$19.60 cash, and \$20.35 seller February. Lard was modly active, and 30@35c per 100 hs higher, ag at \$13.15@13.20 cash, and \$13.55 ruary. Meats were quiet and firmer, shoulders, 9 1-2@9 5-8c for short in better demand and steady, at 97c per

closing at \$7.75@8.25 per 100 fbs. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was more active and firmer, closing tame at 89 3-4c eash, and 90 1-2c seller January. Corn was neglected and easier, closing at 74 1-4c for old, 66 1-2c for new, and 72 3-4c seller May. Dats were dull and unchanged, closing at 53 1-2c. Rye was quiet and easier, at 94c. Barley was in better demand, and stronger. closing at \$1.26 1-2@1.27 cash, and \$1.28 for January. Hogs were active and closed firm and 15c higher. Cattle and sheep were in fair demand and firm.

The Springfield (Ill.) Register wastes a colamn of its space in an endeavor to criticise the purpose of THE TRIBUNE in discussing the Democratic doctrine that the United States are not a nation but a confederacy, -a mere agent, with limited powers, of the sovereign States. While the Democratic papers of the country that have Democratic constituencies are all proclaiming their faith in the doctrine of State Rights, and denying the nationality of the United States, the Register is careful to avoid expressing any judgment of its own. If it proposes to be a Democratic paper, let it so avow itself on this fundamental issue, and then we can understand with whom we have to deal.

The General Superintendent of Govern nent Railways in Canada has unearthed certain frauds in the supply-system of the Inter-Colonial Railway, and has made a full expose of them to the Minister of Public Works. The firm furnishing a certain line of supplies has been discovered palming off false invoices on the Government, and charging rices grossly in excess of the market The most surprising feature of the whole affair is that, though these frauds extend over fourteen months, and amount to only about \$28,000 or \$30,000, the Government is inclined to make a tremendous row about it! They have evidently not been accustomed to Credit-Mobilier operations in Canada. With the same time and opportunity in a railroad scheme in this country, the sum would be more likely to be \$28,000,000 than \$28,000. Canada may be congratulated, however, on the fact that she has commenced her exposures and reforms while the frauds are comparatively inexpensive.

A very full report of the meeting of pig-iron nanufacturers at Philadelphia yesterday is given this morning in our special dispatches The issue of the meeting was a resolution to submit an agreement to the manufacturers in the East binding them to reduce production one-half. It is expected that all the persons interested will readily sign such an agreement. When this very proper conclusion had been reached, the meeting was still not content, but lingered lovingly on the scene, and exercised the inalienable American privilege of passing resolutions. One resonot favor Mr. Jewell's confirmation are the lution declared that the only way to resume specie-payments was to "get the business of the country in such a condition" by the regulation of the tariff on imports as to keep the "balance of trade" in our favor. Another resolution approved Mr. Kelley's bond folly; and still another opposed the reciprocity treaty with Canada. The tariff resolution was justified, we suppose, by the same phiosophy which teaches a drunkard to take hair of the dog that bit him." This philosophy was long since antiquated

> There is a proposition that the United states Government shall acquire title to a strip of territory running along the Mexican slde of the Rio Grande River, with reference to checking the raids on the frontier that have been so harassing and costly to American citizens. Certainly, the raids of the past which have been tolerated by the Mexican Government constitute a good claim for indemnity, and, if the land can be obtained from Mexico by treaty, it would be a valuable the future. It may occur to the shrewdninded that the Mexican raiders could raid upon the new territory as well as they do now; out they would not have the advantages of stealthy advance and a secure retreat afthink, however, that the acquisition would be n purchase or by way of keeping it guarded. Mexico must furnish us with some guarantee for the future, and if she sees fit to do it in this way, the plan would appear to be satis-

Mr. Kelley's 3.65 bond bill still blocks the vay in the National House of Representatives. We are sorry to say that it has now every prospect of passing. That this is the pinion of Mr. Dawes and Mr. Garrield and other opponents of the bill is evident from the tactics which they have adopted, which are of the complex and delicate nature employed by parliamentarians to gain time, and defeat by strategem what can be defeated in no othr way. The bill occupied all the time of the House yesterday. Mr. Dawes made a speech which is very imperfectly reported by the Associated Press, but which appears to have een very creditable to him. He said that the Republican party had just three months in which to save or destroy its existence; that it was the duty and privilege of the party now to insure a restoraion of good currency; and that, this privilege and duty neglected, the party will be doomed to defeat. The controversy in the House will be watched with anxiety by all who have the best and highest interests of the Republican party at heart, among whom are we, though not considering the situation so perilous as Mr. Dawes does. The party, in no event, will perish.

How the Iowa Diocesan Convention ever ame to think that Dr. POTTER would accept an election to the Bishopric of that State is a mysterious and awful problem. The letter from Dr. POTTER, given in our dispatches this norning, seems to say very distinctly that he did not entertain the proposition which had been semi-officially made to him. Yet it is true that his telegram declining the office was surprise to the Convention so overwhelming as almost to take away its heart. However, the delegates recovered in some measare from the shock, and elected Dr. W. R. HUNTINGTON, of Worcester, Mass., to the vacancy. And, as if to place his acceptance beyond peradventure, the Convention adourned sine die, without waiting to hear from him. Dr. Huntington is sound in doctrine, being an old-fashioned churchman of the Bishop Hobart type. He is not so much of a man physically as some of the delegates desired; but his mental and moral qualifica tions for the Bishopric are apparently beyond eavil. He has some reputation in Church circles as an author, having written a valuable work on "Church Unity" and various pamphlets.

tion of colored men in Memphis, is a cheering and hopeful sign of real progress upon the part of the blacks in the South, and marks a new departure from "the color line." Their proclamation recites that in view of the constant deceptions and frands which have been practiced upon them by designing men with the view to their personal aggran dizements, they "are at last convinced that they were the fictions of political incendiaries, who have sacrificed us and led us into our present trouble, and we now pledge ourselves, as representatives of our societies henceforth to sever all affinity and past relations with all men whose only value resulted in plunder and strife." By this action they voluntarily cut themselves loose from their old affinities, and hereafter will devote themselves to cultivating peace and harmony be tween the two races. In taking this independent position, the colored men not only shake off a set of leeches who have drained them of their property and used them as political tools, but they also take the first intelligent step in the direction of freedom and progress. Their proclamation of emancipation from carpet-baggers and demagogues ought to be accepted by the whites in the spirit in which it is made. It is a manly and patriotic offer, and in keeping with the spirit of the President's pithy declaration that the South must no longer fight its political contests on the color line. It substitutes principles for prejudices. It provides a common basis for the establishment of parties, and presents live issues for consideration. If the whites accept it, peace and order are possible in the South. If it is not accepted, and the negroes are compelled to keep on the color line, peace and order are not possible in the South, and Executive interference must be made to preserve the South from anarchy. The proclamation is a manly one, and deserves a manly recognition.

A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF TOM SCOTT. On Wednesday there was introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington a bill which may be appropriately styled a bill for the relief of Col. Tom Scorr and his associate speculators. This bill has been in print for several months, and copies have been sent "confidentially" to every Congressman, and every person supposed to exercise any "influence" with Congressmen, that both Houses of Congress upon meeting might be prepared to act upon promptly and favorably. This bill re-

That the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has a grant of land to construct a railway from Marshall, in Texas, along the thirty-second parallel to San Diego, in California, and has constructed thereof 320 miles, the western point reached being Fort Worth, n Texas ; and that the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company has a grant of land to construct a railway from Springfield, in Missouri, along the thirty-fifth parallel to the Pacific, and has constructed thereof 125 miles, reaching to Vinita, in the Indian Territory. The bill then provides:

That the Texas & Pacific Railway shall direct its line northwardly, and the Atlantic & Pacific Railway shall direct its line to the south, until the two lines shall unite on the 102d degree of longitude, and thence there shall be but one line to San Diego, with an extension to San Francisco. The distances of the two roads from their present western termini to the point of junction is probably about 800 miles, and thence to San Diego and San Francisco is about 2,000 miles, making an aggregate of 2,800 miles to be constructed. The bill provides that, upon the completion of each 20 miles of this railway, the Secretary of the Treasury shall indorse, in the name of the United States upon bonds issued by these Companies, a quarantee of interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum in gold coin, payable in April and October of each year and acquisition in the way of preventing raids in this guarantee shall be on the faith of a first mortgage by these Companies of the railroads. -the bonds so guaranteed to be at the rate of \$40,000 per mile. Estimating the length of the consolidated roads at 2,800 miles, the amount of bonds to be guaranteed forded by the Rio Grande. We do not is just \$111,000,000, the annual interest on which will amount to \$5,550,000, and, as the sufficiently valuable to warrant the expendi- | bonds are to run forty years, the United ture of any great amount of money, either | States will have paid as interest on them the snug sum of \$220,000,000.

This is the sum and substance of the bill introduced simultaneously in both Houses of Congress, and in support of which Senators and members of Congress have been industriously canvassed and electioneered with during the past summer. As two-thirds of the present members of the House of Representatives have not been re-elected, it is expected that having no further political hopes, for a time at least, a large portion of these will vote for this enormous and most barefaced raid upon the National Treasury and credit. These two Companies have already grants of land equal, for the whole length of the proposed consolidated roads, to 25,000,000 acres of land, which exceeds the area of Ohio

or Kentucky. These Railroad Companies have also contracted with a "construction company,"-a Credit-Mobilier organization,-to build these iseless roads. The Companies, Mr. Scott being President of both and also of the Construction Company, are already heavily in debt for the portions of the useless roads already built; for the residue they propose to hold all the lands and all the earnings of the road during forty years, and then turn over the road to the Government for the \$220,000,000 of interest paid by it. It is a proposition to sell the road to the Government for \$220,000,000, the road to be delivered forty years hence.

This scheme, it must be remembered, is out one branch of the whole job. The other branch is the Northern Pacific Railroad, which stands in need of a similar subsidy of

a couple of hundred millions of dollars. The country has had experience in this business of railroad subsidy. Sixty-four millions of dollars of national bonds were issued to the Union and Central Pacific Companies on a first mortgage; subsequently a facile and convenient Congress changed that into a second mortgage, and now the Companies owe twenty millions of dollars unpaid interest, making an aggregate of \$84,000,000 of debt secured by a second mortgage! How long will it be before Scorr's first mortgage

will also become a second mortgage? It is useless, however, to discuss the mat ter in detail. The whole proposition is a shameless and gigantic swindle on the American people,—the assumption of the interest on a debt of over one hundred millions of dollars for forty years, -and if this Congress be so corrupt and regardless of the public interest as to assume the interest, another will have no hesitation in assuming the prin-This bill should receive no councipal. nance. The Republican party is responsi ble for the legislation of this Congress, and it cannot, as it ought not, survive the passage

clusive evidence of the bribery and corruption of those who vote for them.

A DESERVING STATE CHARITY. One of the most deserving objects of State aid which can engage the attention of the forthcoming session of the Legislature is the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Jacksonville. Its purposes are so humane, and its sphere of operations so important, and in fact indispensable, that no obstacle should be allowed to stand in the way of the complete fulfillment of its mission. There is no State charity more deserving than this, and yet it is not only unable to make provision for the demands which continually crowd upon it, but it is restricted even in its

circumscribed limits. It is almost unnecessary to say a word in indorsement of the work done by this institution. It occupies a field peculiarly its own. The work done there cannot be done elsewhere. It is next to impossible that a feeble-minded child can be educated at home. Such an education necessitates a special system of training which the parent has neither the skill nor the time to give. It is an education which demands the most careful watchfulness and unwearied patience. delicate skill and constant application. No parent is so situated that he can do this. The only alternative is to find a teacher competent for the task, and this is a matter of extreme difficulty. When found, the expense of such a teacher is necessarily very large, and even then the child cannot be treated as successfully as in an institution set apart for the purpose. The objects of this institution, therefore, are not only charitable and humane, but they are imperatively demanded, and supply a want which cannot be supplied in any other manner. The State alone can successfully establish an institution competent to do this great work.

This being the case, it is of the highest im portance that this work should be done well. and that the resources of the institution should be sufficient to meet all the demands made upon it. The number of idiots is as large as that of the insane. Out of ninetyseven applications from Cook County, the present institution can only accommodate fourteen, and these by crowding the capacity to the utmost. As regards the provisions for taking care of the unfortunate, the following extract from the report of the Committee on Idiocy, made to the Illinois State Medical Society last May, is pertinent and suggestive:

The State institution has now been in operation eight years. The applications for admission have already been over six hundred, since its opening. The ccommodations are very poor, and, though designed for about eighty pupils, one hundred are now inmates. The buildings are cheap, pine structures, liable, in case of fire, to burn rapidly; and the lives of its inmates are sadly exposed to the dangers of fire. An institution with accommodations commensurate with the present demands of the State should be built for at least 300 pupils. Until such buildings are furnished, but little can be done towards answering favorably the frequent requests for physicians for the admission f the children of their patrons.

This extract shows very conclusively that the institution is cramped in its resources and anable to carry out the purposes for which it was established. The State Medical Association has already recognized the importance of the work, and will present a memorial to the General Assembly recommending appropriations for the erection of proper buildings and accommodations, which we trust will receive careful attention and prompt action. The people of this State will never complain of taxation when it is devoted o such a charitable purpose as this. The success which has been already accomplished, n the face of so many obstacles, is an additional reason why the managers of the institution should be allowed an opportunity to extend its blessings as widely as possible. It is a repreach to the State that its idiots and feeble-minded children should be consigned to jails and almshouses, where they can reeive neither the proper care nor education for want of a commodious asylum.

CENTRALIZING THE SUPREME COURT. It has been urged that the centralization of the Supreme Court at Springfield would work a great relief to the Bench, the Bar, and the public. While it would undoubtedly be better in many respects were the Supreme Court held at one place, and that place the Capital of the State, it is very questionable whether the proposed change could be carried through the Legislature. Against such movement local interests would be at once arrayed. A large part of the southern portion of the State would undoubtedly oppose it. LaSalle County would certainly protest against it. And while as between Ottawa and Chicago a large majority of the Bar in the northern portion of the State would undoubtedly favor Chicago as the place for holding the Supreme Court, it is very problematical whether, as between Ottawa and Springfield, their preferences would not be in favor of Ottawa. But, however this may be, so far at least as the public are concerned, they have no special interest in the place where the Court is held, provided that, wherever it may be held, business may be more rapidly dispatched, and the endless delays of which they now complain prevented.

It is urged as one reason for having the Court held at Springfield for the entire State, that causes would thereby sooner reach the Court. As the practice now stands, there is but one term per year in each Grand Division. and every cause appealed must be taken to the term held in the division where the cause was tried. Hence, upon a judgment rendered in this district during the month of September, the entire year would elapse before there would be any term of Court in session at which the appeal could be heard. This is certainly a most serious objection to the present system, and, if relief could be had in no other way than by holding all the terms at Springfield or some one place, the change should certainly be made. Bu this difficulty can be overcome without changing the places for holding the Court. The Legislature might provide that every appeal taken or writ of error sued out should be taken to and be made returnable at the next term of the Court, no matter whether it was held at Mount Vernon, Springfield, or Ottawa Such a proposition would meet the active support of all the southern, central, and a large portion of the northern part of the The Clerks at Mount Vernon and Springfield would both be interested in having such change made, because it would greatly increase the number of causes in their divisions, and, as a consequence, swell their fees. There would, therefore, in no case be a delay of over four months in getting an appeal before the Court. A centralization of the Court would certainly be less expensive. The libraries would be consolidated, and the Bar from every portion of the State being attracted to that one point causes in better shape than they now do.

and Monumental Association," an organiza- alone will be accepted by the country as con- guments. But oral arguments are of but little use when the cause is held under advisement for from six months to a year after the argument is made. When the number of cases and the bulk of the records are reduced to the extent and in the manner we have already pointed out, oral arguments will be of some use, for then the Court will be able to examine and decide the case when it and the arguments are fresh their minds. A change of place will not reach the real, substantial difficulties. The causes would be just as numerous, the records just as absurdly voluminous, the abstracts just as unnecessarily prolix, the duty of the Court to write opinions on all cases and to act as jurors in a portion of them, just as binding with the Court held at Springfield as at any other place. These are evils which attempts to carry out its purposes within change of climate or location cannot cure, and without some other remedy they would be just as serious were the Court constantly in session in the New Jerusalem, and that New Jerusalem directly in front of every man's

And, after all, this is a question in which the general public are more deeply interested than the lawyers. At the final end, the client has to foot the bills and bear all the burdens of these frightful delays. The Bar undoubtedly understand how serious these difficulties are more clearly than the public generally and it is to be said in their favor that the suggestions of reform which they have from time to time made have in view the interests of the litigant rather than their own. There are many minor reforms which ought to be made, and which the Court itself could bring

Every appellant or plaintiff in error should be required to preface his points or argument by a brief statement of the facts in the case with references to the page of the record where the facts would be found. The length of this statement should be limited. This practice prevails in New York, and also in the Supreme Court at Washington, and its adoption here would dispense with that tedious nuisance called an abstract of the record. Reduced to its proper proportions the entire record should be printed, paged, and foliod, so that each member of the Court would have a copy. There is no more favorable time for inaugurating these reforms than the present. The present Supreme Court of the State is a very able Bench, and com pares with any appellate tribunal in the Union. Our reports are steadily gaining reputation abroad, and with the changes in the workings of our judicial system which we have recommended would be made still more valuable Give the Judges of our Supreme Court a fair chance, and they will not only do themselves

Bills covering the grounds which we hav discussed should be pressed and acted upon during the coming session. The only danger is, that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business"; but if no one else moves in the matter the Supreme Court itself should do so, and recommend these needed reforms to the attention of the Legislature.

of a Bridgeport fair, bring up the whole subject of church fairs, into which this particular case resolves itself. There will probably be a mutual disgust at the announcement that Catholics and Protestants meet on common ground here; but such It is no reflection on the cause of religion itself to say that these institutions are pious frauds. They are conceived in a mistaken zeal, and the few hundreds or thousands of dollars realized for the benefit of church organizations fall far short of compensating for the concomitant evils. The circumstance that one priest has been tempted to appropriate the funds of one fair is not nearly so bad as that hundreds, of fairs have misled hundreds of men and under the sanction of the church. At this very fair, for instance, Father FORMAN received acute religious perception to distinguish any difference between stepping up to a bar and taking a drink under the auspices of a church and doing the same thing at a public saloon. It is pretty certain that a young man who is persuaded to do the former will not hesitate to do the latter. When churches claim the privilege of a traffic for the benefit of reigion which they profess to condemn in secular matters, the tendency is to bring the cause of religion into contempt. If the Protestant churches claim that they do not set up saloons in their fairs, we answer that they do things which are just as bad The most profitable feature of nearly every church fair, Catholic and Protestant, is the raffle or lottery, which is in direct violation of law Priests and prelates, ministers and deacons alike give their sanction to a practice calculated to develop a fondness for gambling among a class of young people who might otherwise never be tempted. Here we have drinking and gambling, confessedly the most dangerous and prolific vices of the time, directly encouraged and fostered by the churches under the plea of advancing the cause of religion. If the cause of religion cannot be advanced without resorting to such means, it is better that the cause of religion should come to a stand-still. The fact is, that religion is injured and disgraced by such practices, and piety is outraged by the frauds perpetrated in its name. Another common practice at fairs was brought out in the preliminary evidence of the Forhan case,—that of putting up watches, or silver-sets, or canes, to be voted for at a fixed price per ballot, and donated to the "most popular" minister, or the most popular politician, or the most popular peron, or, generally, the most arrant demagogue. Here is a church indorsement of one of the most pernicious political practices of the day, - the buying of votes. In the Bridgeport fair, it seems that money was taken out of the general church fund and vested in votes for its favorite candidate Thus it seems that the church not only indorses the practice of candidates buying votes for themselves, but of the church itself using the public funds to assist in the election of men to whom it is favorable. If there are any other vicious personal or political habits which church fairs indorse and foster, we forbear to mention them. The

catalogue is long enough as it is. Of a kin with the church fairs are the church and charity dinners that are given regularly for three months in every year. They also come under the general denomination of pious frauds." To begin with, the restaurateurs, the grocers, the butchers, and supply dealers generally, are asked to contribute, and threatened with a cessation of the patronage would probably, on the whole, present their of the congregation if they fail to do so. Then the church dinners are organized, and

duce them to eat the pious lunches instead of Chicago does the largest amount of business among all the new ports of entry the habit of patronizing. In this way they ruin the restaurant business and thereby deprive the very grocers, butchers, and supplydealers (upon whom they have already levied) of their regular custom. The billeting of an army in an enemy's country was never more exacting and ruthless. The mothers of the household are then called upon to do drudgery which they would resent at home, and the daughters are thrown as "pretty waiter-girls" into a familiar companionship with men whom they would not receive in their own parlors. Many a husband and father has protested, secretly or openly, against a system which makes a drudge of his wife or a flirt of his daughter, only that his own comfort may be neglected at home. Many a woman has found a sick bed by the overwork or unaccustomed exposure incurred in these church or charity dinners. And, after all is done, the result is found to be a comparatively unproductive investment of material, time, and money. There is not one man in ten who now contributes in money or kind to church fairs or church dinners who would not gladly bear his fair proportion of a subscription to a worthy purpose if he could have the assurance that the whole system would be abandoned. Religion, certainly, cannot hope to gain the confidence of non-professors so long as it is made the cover for practices that are pernicious in themselves and even prohibited by law.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND. John Bright has a brother. His name is Jacob, and he follows John with a closeness that makes the Scriptural phrase about stick ing closer than a brother utterly inapplicable in his case. The thing is an impossibility. On one point, however, JACOB out-Herods JOHN. He is a fanatic, instead of a friend, on the question of woman suffrage. His panacea for all moral, social, and political ills is to be found in a procession of women to the polls. The women may be stupid, or vile, or venal, but dropping a ballot into a box is to transform them, according to J. B. the less, into a band of radiant angels living in a heavenly world. J. B. the greate does not go to such lengths. believes in woman suffrage, does not consider it the one thing needful, -the political pearl of great price. JACOB BRIGHT failed to be returned to Parliament at the last general election. We do not know whether his advocacy of his hobby defeated him, as Gen. BUTLER thinks it did him. There may have been in the English case, as there certainly were in the American, much graver reasons for the defeat, but at any rate the leader of the Woman-Suffrage wing of the British Parliament lost his seat. His zeal only glows the brighter. He can, and does,

justice but reflect credit upon our State.

on which philanthropists and reformers and other persons unduly anxious about the world's welfare are wont to gather. His last public appearance was as President of the SOME PIOUS FRAUDS. annual meeting of the National Society for The arrest and incarceration of Father Woman's Suffrage at Manchester, on the 13th FORHAN, the young Catholic priest who absconded some days since with the proceeds ult. The reports presented there and Mr. BRIGHT's comments upon them seem to show that "petticoatism" is making headway in England. In the last Parliament, 328 members of the House opposed woman suffrage and 227 favored it. In the present Parliament, 234 Commoners favor the measure, 230 oppose it, 50 declare themselves neutral, and 140 have not made their views known. The fifty may be set down as camp-followers. They will ioin whichever army secures the majority of the 140 men of unknown belief. These men, then, will be the battle-field. They are to be vigorously attacked by the suffragists, and this will doubtless stimulate the other party to efforts at proselytism. Their friends cannot but grieve over their doom. A man who s forced by his position to listen to enthusiast who calls upon him must ever be an object of pity. When most of the en-\$600 as the proceeds of a bar! It requires an | thusiasts are women, with a chronic ability to talk and a chronic inability to perceive when a man is busy and bored, the needed pity is beyond bounds. A state of things in which only talk is required to carry the day naturally excites the liveliest hopes among political women. It is due to those of England to say, however, that they have hitherto not only talked, but worked. Their record is a most honorable one. They are now, as may be imagined, jubilant over the prospects of their pet cause. DISRAELI is slightly with them. GLADSTONE is not strongly against them. Miss FAITHFULL, reviewing these facts, exclaims, in Women and Work for the 21st ult.: "The question of woman suffrage is, in principle, practically gained; it cannot be long before that principle will be established by the formal act of the Legislature."

SHIPMENTS IN BOND TO THE WEST. New York has suddenly awakened to a realization of her declining commerce, and seeks an explanation in the wrong channel. Unmindful of the accumulation of grievances in the exorbitant canal-tolls, railway combinations for increasing freights, the outrageous extortion and slow appliances for handling merchandise, custom-house abuses, and many other frauds or neglects that the New York people have perpetrated or tolerated, they have sought the secret of their loss of trade in the privilege of importing in bond by the merchants of interior cities From our Washington dispatches and private sources of information, we have reason to believe that the complaints in regard to the undervaluation of dutiable goods imported by the interior cities are merely preliminary to an effort on the part of Eastern importers to have the law of July 14, 1870, repealed. This act made ports of entry of the Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Memphis, and Evansville. and provided that goods might be imported direct in bond, appraised at the point of final lestination, duties collected, etc., etc. By eason of this act, direct importation increased very largely in most of the prosperous cities of the West, and to this extent the importers of New York, Boston, and Philedelphia lost their profits as middlemen. The merchants of the Northwest have very generally discovered that they can buy to better advantage from the direct importers of Chicago than from those of New York, owing to the saving of transportation and certain charges incident to the system of importing as conducted in New York. It is with the purpose of regaining the business lost in this way, and forcing the merchants of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other Western cities to resume their purchases in New York, that the complaints have been entered of a discrimination in valuation. It is natural that these complaints should

the members of "The Knights' Brotherhood of these bills of robbery, whose passage Doubtless, too, there would be more oral ar- make a raid upon all the business men to in- be mainly directed against Chicago, since

Chicago does the largest of entry. The value of the merchandise transported without ap praisement from the ports of first arrival Chicago during the year ending June 30, 1873, was \$3,160,756. The duties for the year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to \$1,342,000 on the goods thus transported to \$1,342,000 on the goods any free goods imported at the port of Chicago, and the duties average about 40 per cent of the value of the goods. Estimated on this basis, the direct importation of Chicago for the past

Increase This increase, it must be rememb This increase, it must be remembered, has been made in the face of the hard times, which have affected imports more than any other branch of commerce. Yet Chicago h paid over \$50,000 more in duties on herd. pand over the part of the part fact that, out of less than \$10,000,000 of merchandise imported by the interior ports of entry, and transported in bond to the final destination, over \$7,500,000 have been brought through New York as a port of the arrival, showing that, if the new ports of entry had not been created, New Y have added about this amount to her imporing business and enjoyed the profits thereon.

This simple fact will sufficiently explain the opposition of New York to the present sys tem, and it is not unlikely that Boston and Philadelphia will join in it for the same res

So far as the management of the custome business in Chicago is concerned, we have the best reasons for believing that it has been honest, careful, and vigilant. The fact that our direct importations are increasing enor. mously, even in the harnest times, is a proof that our own merchants are well satisfied, and that the people of the West generally find it to their advantage. A corresponding increase in the same time in the duties is a proof that there is nothing lost to the General Govern ment. When these interior ports of entry were first created, the adverse influence of the Eastern merchants secured the adoption of provisions intended to render the law in operative. The transportation in boni has been hampered with all sorts of restrictions, loaded down with bonds and burdened with more documents and vouchers than the entire Quartermaster's De partment of the army. Quadruple entries triplicate invoices, duplicate bonds, bonds for importers and bonds for carriers, bond of "at least double the invoice value of th merchandise, with the duties added," permit for delivery, directions to Surveyor, return of lading officers, carriers' special manifests inspectors' certificates, reports of conductor and agents, transfers, accounts, and other forms and documents innumerable were fast ened on the new system. In spite of all thes drawbacks, the system has been found t work to the advantage of all parties inter ested (including the Government in its co lection of its duties), and any effort to bree it down after its success has been established will certainly prove abortive.

but he

give all his time now to his mania. He rides

his somewhat jaded hobby through all the

papers which will give him space, and

parades it on all the platforms

The statement is made that a petition is deculating among the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad to secure the passage of an art of Congress which shall have the following pro

visions:

1. Whenever any bill, note, bond, or coupon pyable to bearer, issued by any corporation organized indicthe laws of the United States, except National Bail, becomes due and remains unpaid after damand man on such corporation, the holder of such bill, hote, a coupon may sue for and recover the amount or up portion of the amount of such debt from any secriter to the stock or stockholder of the corporation whose shares remain unpaid to the par value there, and to the extent of the balance of subscription so remaining unpaid.

and to the extent of the balance of subscriptions of making unpaid,

2. Such suit may be instituted in any Circuit Corof the United States subject to the positions of its acts of Congress in respect to the residence and citizating of parties to suits.

3. This act shall take effect from the date of its pa-

would be valuable without special reference to the Northern Pacific. The provision that every stock which he subscribes now obtains in nearly all the States with reference to corporations or ganized under State laws. The requirement is calculated to diminish the number of bogus co: porations, and the same principle of justice which dictates it as a State law should suggest it as a United States law for the control of corporations created by the General Government. S far as Northern Pacific is concerned, it is proable that the bond-holders, as a class, are the most innocent parties in the transaction; and, if there is any way in which they can get their interest legitimately, it ought to be opened up to them. The United States Government has his wise an indirect interest in having the obligtions of this corporation met, and the propo plan ought to be productive of some mo

"The Blind Preacher," has entered the field for the present season, and is now real? for engagements. Mr. MILBURN has been before the public so many years, and has charmed st many thousands of people, both in the pulpit and on the lecture stage, with his rare eloq that he does not need any recommendation from His list of subjects, which is a very variet and extensive, one embraces the following: Patrick Henry, the Demosthenes of Virginia; Jot: Randolph, of Roanoke, "Bard, Sage, and Trib une;" Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the Orato and .Wit; Reading-An evening with the Poets John Milton; Aaron Burr; Sargent Smith Pretiss, America's Most Eloquent Orator; What a Blind Man Saw in England; The Roast Beef and Plum Pudding of Merrie Old England; What Blind Man Saw in Paris; What a Blind Man Saw in California. His circular informs the pub that applications for the West can be made to PERCY W. MILBURN, Jacksonville, Ill.

The compromise of the PROCTOR-MOULTO suit, by which it is removed hereafter from public view, was in all respects a wise conclusion of the part of both parties. It is very evident that Mr. Moulton had no case at all. The o witness he could have called was Mr. Brack whose testimony, for obvious reasons, would not have helped him. Miss Proctor has obtained ample reparation in securing a public apologic from Moulton, which sufficiently vin character, and the payment of costs, which to lieves her of all expenses. The public will also congratulate itself that it has escaped the tell ous columns of stuff which would have resulted from this exact for the second stuff which would have resulted from this exact for the second stuff which would have resulted from this exact for the second stuff which would have resulted to the second stuff which we will be second stuff which would be second stuff which we will be second stuff which we wil from this case if it had been brought to trial It has already been surfeited with the RESCEND Tilton scandal, and, as it may yet have to endumore of it, it will congratulate itself that it has at least escaped the Procron-Mourron chapter of the disgraceful history.

In a paragraph published yesterday morning on the election of Dr. Henry C. Porras to the Bishopric of Iowa we inadvertently said that the POTTER brothers were sons of Bishop, Potter, of New York, and nephews to the last Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania. This is no true. They are sons of the Pennsylvania Bishop.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 10.—At a Convention of the Western Tobacco Cutters' Association, repre-senting the Middle and Western States, half here to-day, a resolution was adopted opposing the passage of the bill now pending in Congress to permit the sale of untaxed leaf-sebases to RAILROAD NEWS

The Grand Trunk to Join toga Combination.

War en the Baltimore & Chie Reduction of Freight Ra

suits Under the State Law New York Railroad

Erie's Contract with Presider Declared Illegal and Vo an Effort to Break Up Certain

Combinations A NEW FREIGHT-WAR

ROADS. The Saratoga combination, the dead in yesterday's Times, is still aliving. In fact, it never was as strong

ent, baving gained considerable str the last day or two, and there is ever that it will make the dust fly duri few months. Not only has none of kicked over the traces, but the Gr Railroad, which has, along with the I Ohio, held out so long, is now reporte virtually joined the combination, arrangement will be signed at Detroi The meeting will be attended by Aft President, and Mr. W. B. Strong, Gen Intendant of the Michigan Centr part of the combination. and Manager Hickson and Freight How on the part of the Grat Every effort made towards inducing more & Ohio Railroad to join the having failed, it has now been decide to terms or perish in the attempt.
this road was declared yesterday af the combination, the Chairman of the sioners, Gen. Wright, sending a disgueral Freight Agents in this city them that at the meeting held yeste, ral reduction in freight rates had b upon, and that it should be carried in

upon, and that it should be carried in some.

The declaration of war came une no one was prepared for such actable the general belief that the combigiven up the fight, and that it wo short time. The affairs of the combibeen kept unusually quiet ever since trable pilgrimage of the railroad magnetable pilgrimage of the railroad magnetable, the scott, and Jewest, to see Freget, of the Baltimore & Ohio Raithough it proved in the main abortive succeeded at that time in clienting fearest the promise to abide by whenever practicable. They secured lug with the managers of the Gr. Railroad a similar promise, and, thering themselves secure, they went to raised the rates to the East, this bein object for which the combination we object for which the combination whir. Garrett, however, refused to adoptariff for his road. He would subtrates to all points except to Baltimore South. The Baltimore & Ohio Rebeen built for the benefit of Baltimore and the subtract of th been built for the benefit of Baltimor Baltimore capital. Therefore it was it to make the lates to that city as low a The combination was surprised at this as they called it. They were again chagain they tried their persuasive pow in vain. Mr. Garrett was deaf to a theati s. They now turaed their at the Grand Trunk, to induce them combination, so as to be ableent a joint front scainst more & Obio, and thus force the combination. Their efforts to Grand Trunk a party to the agreem tated above, finally been reward necess, though they had to make gre lions to that road.

Adopted by the Railroad Commiss than the tariff of the Baltimore & Ohroad will have to make another re-keep even. Subjoined are both the re-COMBINATION TARIFF.

From Chicago to

Petersburg, Va., rail and water.

From Chicago to

BALTIMORY & OHIO TARIFF

imore, Md.
hington, D. C.
ton, rail and steam, in New York, all rail

The General Agent of the Baltim Railroad sent a dispatch to Baltimore informing the managers of the road of affairs, and asking for informati will undoubtedly be new developmen a still further reduction has to be r Baltimore & Ohio to meet its advers Baltimore & Ohio is fighting against f and there is some danger that it mu to terms.

THE NEW YORK RAILROAD BUIT TO ENJOIN THE PAYMENT OF PEE NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A suit has b

in the Supreme Court in the name of of the State of New York by Attorn Pratt, against Hugh J. Jewett and th way Company. It is stated that, w was elected, in July last, as Presi Fear, he, as a Director, made a con as represented by the Board of Director, he, in form, became bound to of he, in form, became bound to. Company as President for ten the Company became bound his services for that time, and pay her annum therefor, or, in all. \$400 tion being payable in cash and the rebotes. The Attorney General allege contract is illegal and void; that the mosaly unreasonable and exorbitan kanding which the Company has activate \$25,000 cash, and paid one of and intends executing the whole contractions by the Court.

The EGGAL COMPANTIONS.

restrained by the Court.

The Attorney General also allege and Eric Company, and the New You and the New You and the Court.

The Attorney General also allege and Eric Company, and the New You and the River Company, another, and the River Company, another, and the State, July, 1874, entered into a combination ment whereby, among other this greed that the rates for transplive-stock over and upon said robe made uniform, and each of panies should, after a certain time and rates, and that the earnings of companies should after a certain time and rates, and that the earnings of sompanies should be divided between and combination and agreement beards known to Mr. Jewett.

The Attorney-General says that about is wholly illegal and against pure and interests of the people; that sai not only had no power, but were exhibited by law to make or be interestance; that Mr. Jewett has been exame, and unless restrained and enoutions so to do.

The Attorney-General also alleges that a greement and combination belove roads and Pennsylvania Rail pany, franced in August last, to fix the arrying freight and passengers in the state of the passengers in the state of the passengers in the state of the passengers in the part of the passengers in the state of the passengers in th

he largest amount of business ne import of entry. The valuadise transported without apm the ports of first arrival to m the ports of nest arrival to g the year ending June 30, 160,756. The duties for the June 30, 1874, amounted to the goods thus transported to re are scarcely any free goods he port of Chicago, and the about 40 per cent of the value Estimated on this basis, the on of Chicago for the past

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he bondholders of the Northern to secure the passage of an act the shall have the following probill, note, bond, or coupon paya-y any corporation organized under ted States, except National Bank-tennains unpaid after demand ma-in, the holder of such bill, note, or and recover the amount or any sunt of such debt from any su-cor stockholder of the corporati-n unpaid to the par value there. If the balance of subscription so re-

to the belief that such a la ? ific. The provision that every to pay up the full amount of becribes now obtains in nearly h reference to corporations or nish the number of bogus co: he same principle of justice s a State law should suggest it law for the control of the General Government. So acific is concerned, it is probrties in the transaction; and, if n which they can get their in-, it ought to be opened up to ed States Government ha aterest in having the obliga-

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Mr. MILBURN has been before by years, and has charmed se of people, both in the pulpil estage, with his rare eloquence, need any recommendation from subjects, which is a very varied e embraces the following: Patemosthenes of Virginia; John noke, "Bard, Sage, and Trib Brinsley Sheridan, the Oratog—An evening with the Poets on Burr; Sargent Smith Pres est Eloquent Orator; What a England; The Roast Beef and Merrie Old England; What a Paris; What a Blind Man Saw is circular informs the put for the West can be made to x, Jacksonville, 111.

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published yesterday morning
Dr. Henry C. Porter to the
a we inadvertently said that
thers were sone of Bisbop
ork, and nephews to the last
This is not f Pennsylvania. This is not ne of the Pennsylvania Bishop, New York Bishop.

BACCO INTEREST. Dec. 10.-At a Convention of neo Cutters' Association, repre-sed Cutters' Association, repre-diction was adopted opposing bill now pending in Congress of untaxed leaf-tobacco to The Grand Trunk to Join the Saratoga Combination.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Mar en the Baltimore & Chio-General Reduction of Freight Rates. suits Under the State Law Against

Erie's Contract with President Jewett Declared Illegal and Void.

New York Railroads.

In Effort to Break Up Certain Freight Combinations.

A NEW FREIGHT-WAR. THE BALTIMORE & CHIO AND THE COMBINED ROADS.

The Saratoga combination, though declared the saraters combination, though declared said in yesterday's Times, is still alive and kicking. In fact, it never was as strong as at presult having gained considerable strength during the last day or two, and there is every prospect that it will make the dust fly during the next the months. Not only has none of the roads paid over the traces, but the Grand Trunk Rairoad, which has, along with the Baltimore & Ohio, held out so long, is now reported as having virtually joined the combination, and the final prangement will be signed at Detroit Saturday.
The meeting will be attended by Mr. J. F. Joy, President, and Mr. W. B. Strong, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central, on the ert of the combination. and General Manager Hickson and Freight Agent How on the part of the Grand Trunk. Every effort made towards inducing the Balti-nore & Ohio Railroad to join the combination aring failed, it has now been decided to force it beens or perish in the attempt. War against his road was declared yesterday afternoon by the combination, the Chairman of the Commisioners, Gen. Wright, sending a dispatch to the General Freight Agents in this city informing then that at the meeting held yesterday a gen-ral reduction in freight rates had been decided apon, and that it should be carried into effect at

The declaration of war came unexpectedly; The declaration of war came unexpectedly; mone was prepared for such action. It had has the getteral belief that the combination had pen up the fight, and that it would die in a continue. The affairs of the combination had beekept unusually quiet ever since the member pilgrimage of the railroad magnates, Vantally, Scott, and Jeweit, to see President Garting, Scott, and Sco and, Scott, and Jewett, to see President Garat of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Altingh it proved in the main abortive, still they axeeded at that time in eliciting from Mr. caret the promise to abide by their rules, therefore practicable. They secured at a meeting with the managers of the Grand Trunk Proposed and therefore feel. Faircad a similar promise, and, therefore, feeling themselves secure, they went to work and mised the rates to the East, this being the main raised the rates to the East, this being the main chjet for which the combination was formed. In Garrett, however, refused to adopt the same tand for his road. He would submit to high rates to all points except to Baltimore and points found. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had been suit for the benefit of Baltimore, and with Paltimore capital. Therefore it was his interest make the rates to that city as low as possible Again they tried their persuasive powers, but all in vain. Mr. Garrett was deaf to all their enbest s. They now turned their attention to the Grand Trunk, to induce them to join the ombination, so as to be able to present a joint front against the Baltibore & Ohio, and thus force it into the combination. Their efforts to make the he combination. Their efforts to make the sated above, finally been rewarded with

Most to that road.

THE NEW TARIFF

idopted by the Railroad Commissioners is lower

than the tariff of the Baltimore & Ohio, and this
mad will have to make another reduction to
the peven. Subjoined are both the new tariffs:

COMBINATION TARIFF.

| From Chicago to | Fourth class, per | in lots of 50br a and upwards. | Grain in bulk | bulk |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------|
| Baton | 45 | \$ 90 | | |
| New York | 40 | 80 | 40 | 45 |
| hiladelphia, Harrisburg | 35 | 70 | 35 | 40 |
| Mtimore | 35 | 70 | 35 | 40 |
| Emington, Del | 35 | - 70 | 35 | 40 |
| shington, D. C | 35 | 70 | 35 | 40 |
| Lerandria, Va | 43 | 86 | | |
| forfolk, Va., rail and water, in- mred | 44 | 86 | | |
| water | 57 | 1.04 | | 1 |
| Carieston, S. C., rail and water. | | 1.24 | | |
| avannah. Ga., rail and water | 62 | 1.14 | | |
| Persourg, Va., rail and water. | 40 | . 80 | | |
| BALTIMORE & OHIO | TAT C | RIFF. | | |
| BALTIMORS & OHIO | TAT | RIFF. | | C |

| From Chicago to | ourth class | meal, in lots of | bulk, owner's | rain in bulk |
|---|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Buitimore, Md. Washington, D. C. | 35 | \$ 70 | 45 | 35 |
| Boston, rail and steam, insured. Providence, rail and steam, in- | 50 | 1.00 | | |
| Fured | 50 | 1.00 | | |
| New York, all rail | 45 | 90 | 50 | |
| Milmington, Del. | 40 | 80 | 45 | 40 |
| mehmend. Va. ali rail | 40 | 80 | | 40 |
| Alexandria Va all reivi | 43 | 86 | | |
| barvile, Va., all rail. | 55 | 1.24 | | 55 |

sburg, Va., rail and steam. 40 80 45 The General Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Baltondrean adjusted to Baltimore last night, informing the managers of the road of the state of afairs, and asking for information. There will undoubtedly be new developments to-day, as a still further reduction has to be made by the Baltimore & Ohio to meet its adversaries. The Baltimore & Ohio is fighting against fearful odds, and there is some danger that it may be forced to tarms.

THE NEW YORK RAILROAD LAW. TO ENJOIN THE PAYMENT OF PRESIDENT JEW-

BTT'S PRINCELY SALARY. New York, Dec. 10.—A suit has been entered in the Supreme Court in the name of the people of the State of New York by Attorney-General Patt, against Hugh J. Jewett and the Erie Rail-Company. It is stated that, while Jewett as elected, in July last, as President for one ex, he, as a Director, made a contract with it wrepresented by the Board of Directors, where-The in form, became bound to serve the Company as President for ten years, and be Company became bound to accept a services for that time, and pay him \$40,000 for amount therefor, or, in all, \$400,000, a portion being payable in cash and the remainder in title. The Attorney General alleges that this maintait is illegal and void; that the salary is being varied and exorbitant, notwith-bading which the Company has actually paid itent \$25,000 cash, and paid one of the notes, and miends executing the whole contract unless maintain by the Court.

The Attorney General also alleges that the salary is company to the court.

Be Attorney General also alleges that the Ene Company, and the New York Central later Company, another corporation The Company, and the New York Central singless that the state of the State, in or about his little and the law of the State, in or about his little state state of the State, in or about his little state of the State, in or about his little state of the State, in or about his little state of the State, in or about his little state of the s

and from the City of New York, such charges, so far as they compete with each other to be uniform, and to be divided; that each of the said roads appointed agents to execute said agreement who fixed rates for freight and passengers between New York and Buffalo, and points westward, which prices were adopted by said Erie and New York Central Companies. The said agreement and combination is alleged to be illegal and void, said Erie Company being expressive prohibited and combination is alleged to be illegal and void, said Eric Company being expressly prohibited by law: Wherefore the people of the State, through the Attorney-General, pray that said-contract and proceedings be declared illegal and void; that said contracts and notes be cancelled, and the defendant, Mr. Jewett, account for the moneys received, and he be adjudged to return the same to the Eric Company, and be suspended from the office of President of the Company, and that each of the defendants, their agents, bankers, brokers, and servants be restrained and enjoined from further execution of said contract; from receiving or collecting any sums undel said contract and notes, and making any use of said notes by sale, hypothecation, pledge, deposit, discount, or otherwise; that said Company be restrained from permitting any further payment under said contracts, or on said notes; and, finally, that a Receiver be appointed to hold said notes, and for such other and further relief as may be just.

This summons and complaint was served upon Mr. Jewett and a member of the Board of Directors this evanies.

Mr. Jewett and a member of the Board of Di-ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN.

IT HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 10 .- The Atlantic & Great Western Railway has passed into the hands of J. H. Devereaux as Receiver. This action is based on the suit of William H. Taylor and William A. Dunphy, of New York, Trustees of a mortgage of \$30,000,000, mostly held in England. Interest on this mortgage has been in default since July last, and plaintiffs, knowing that the road is carrying a heavy floating-debt, have interposed to sell out the whole concern, shake off its mountain of debt, and get it upon a living basis. The defendants are the Atlantic & Great Western Company, and the holders of old first-mortgage Ohio bonds, \$2,400,000 in amount.

NET EARNINGS of the road for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, were \$1,203,941. The rent per annum to be paid on its leased lines is \$1,300,000. There is, thereore, not only no dividends and no fu pay interest, but an actual deficit in the rental of leased lines. The most important of these leased lines is the Cleveland & Mahoning, which gives the Atlantic its vast traffic in coal, ore, and petroleum. The rent of the Mahoning is now six months in arrears, and if not paid the lease

will be forsetted.

Mr. Devereaux, as Receiver, is authorized to borrow momey to pay his rent and pay all labor and supply bills accruing within the four months previous to Dec. 8, 1874. The road is fine worsing condition and does a large business, but its blood is sucked by the United States Rolling-Stock Company, which owns most of the engines and cars, and charges as rent for them nearly all the cars can earn. as rent for them nearly all the cars can earn. The Rolling-Stock Company is an English ring, headed by McHenry, who invented this plan of getting nearly all the earnings of the road and robbing the other stockholders. The road will undoubtedly be sold and reorganized on the basis of the road pales. of its actual value.

MISCELLANEOUS. CINCINNATI, WABASH & MICHIGAN BOAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, Anderson, Ind., Dec. 10 .- A meeting was held here last night in the interest of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. President Wells, and Superintendent Cawgill, of the road, were present. Matters relative to the right of way and the subsidy asked by the Company were freely talked upon, the Company agreeing to commence work here as soon as the right of way was granted, which will be accomplished in a few days. The route of the road into the city was located the road into the city was located and a site for the depot selected on the west side of the city. It is generally thought now that the work will be rapidly pressed forward, as everything is working satisfactorily to all partie The contracts for piling for the bridge over White River, at this point, will be let soon, THE DAYTON & SOUTHEASTERN BAILBOAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 10.—The game is now drily afoot. The railroad committees at their meeting last evening pledged themselves to the construction of the Dayton & Southeastern Road, and ordered that the books be prepared, and that the canvassing for subscriptions begin

has also been supplied with the data upon which the case rests. The charge against the road will be extertion in rates, both for passenger and freights, and for discrimination in freight rates.

RAILROAD SOLD.

BAILROAD SOLD.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 10.—The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad was sold to-day, under decree of the United States Court, for \$1,000,000.

It was bought by representatives of the holders of the first-mortgage bonds. CHANGE OF MANAGING DIRECTOR.

CHANGE OF MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—Joseph Price,
Managing Director of the Great Western Railway, is to be succeeded for the present by C. J.

Brydges, who formerly held the position, and Mr. Watson, Superintendent of the Detroit & Milwaukee, is to succeed Mr. Muir as Superintendent.

PERSONAL

IN CHICAGO, Bret Harte, the lecturer and poet, is stopping at the Grand Pacific. Jesse McAllister, formerly of Chicago, now of

Wolcott, Ind., is in town, and will remain here a The last number of Harper's Weekly contains excellent photographs of Gen. Shaler, Franklin-MacVeagh, George C. Clarke, President of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, and Fire-Mar-

Mr. L. D. Latham, who was wrongfully ac-Mr. L. D. Lathem, who was wrongfully ac-cused by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company as being implicated in buying and seifing railroad takets, has been reinstated in his former posi-tion as passenger conductor. Mr. Latham has been a faithful, honest, and efficient employe, and this action on the part of the railroad company is convincing proof that Mr. Latham was innocent

of the charges made.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—J. F. Tomlinson, Manchester, Eng.; H. A. Davis, Milwaukee; H. W. Kip, Buffelo; R. Barrett, Sedalia, Mo.; E. E. Wise, Mondota; John S. Stokes, New York; M. K. Harkness, California; Otis H. Turner, Quincy; P. J. Hickey, San Francisco.

Grand Pacific—H. H. Britt, Marquette, Lake Superior; the Hon. Walter J. Hitton, Hannibal, Mo.; C. L. Sheldon, Auburn; J. W. Franklia, Ealtimore; the Hon. P. L. Cabell, Rock Island; the Hon. R. T. Rowley, Ancaster, Ont.; G. W. D. Dick-Lander, Toronto; J. V. Olds, Fort Wayne; J. G. Harvey, Baltimore.

Sherman House—S. Paschall, Cambridge; W. H. Hurlbut, Milwaukee; the Rev. James R. Boyd, Geneva; E. McDontal Control of the Park Park Lake S. A. Wiscondon, Control of the Park Lake S. A. Wiscondon, C. Rock Lake S. Rock Lake S. A. Wiscondon, C. Rock Lake S. Rock Lake S. A. Wiscondon, C. Rock Lake S. Rock Lake S. A. Wiscondon, C. Rock Lake S. Rock Lake S. A. Wiscondon, C. Rock Lake S. Rock L the Rev. James R. Boyd, Geneva; E. McDon-ald, Monticello; E. Porter, Joliet; S. A. Wisweil, Boston; Robert Clark, Stockton, Cal.

Tremont House—C. F. Griffin, Tifflin; W.
B. Marsh, Philadelphia; J. B. Doe, Janesville;
George N. Elack, Springfield; J. F. Wilcox,
Adrian, Mich. "Skinner's"—Judge
John T. Daley, Galesburg; Gen. S. F. Myers and

WEDDINGS.

Marriage of Mr. Wilson and Miss Huntington.

The Reception, the Decorations, and the Presents.

Mr. Whitehead and Miss Laflin Are Made One.

Other Marriages.

WILSON--HUNTINGTON. VEDDING AT THE CATHEORAL OF 88. PETER

AND PAUL. The ceremony of marriage was solemnized at o'clock last evening in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul between Miss Frances Huntingon, daughter of Alonzo Huntington, Esq., and Mr. B. M. Wilson. A large number of the bride's friends witnessed the ceremony in the church, and afterward offered their congratulations to the newly-married pair at the residence of the bride's father.

The bridal cortege entered the church in the following manner: The near friends of the bride and groom preceded them, and were seated by the ushers, while Mr. Huntington and the lady with him passed up and took their places within the chancel. Then the four ushers returned and led the bridal party, followed first by the fairy couple, Miss Edith Huntington and Master Alonzo Huntington, Then came Miss Tucker and Mr. Borden, followed by Miss Kittle Arnold and Mr. Fullerton. They took their proper places, while the bride and groom, coming ast, passed through, taking up their position in the centre. The impressive ceremonial of the Episcopal service followed, and the bridat party and guests drove immediately to Mr. Huntington's residence, on Sixteenth street. Here, be neath the marriage canopy and bell, the happy pair received the best wishes of their friends.

The responses in the church service were re peated audibly by both bride and groom, he with a quiet intensity in his tones, she with a tremulous voice. She looked a little nervous, but very lovely. She is of medium stature, slight in figure, with dark eyes and hair, and a bright, vivacious countenance. After the ceremony her veil was thrown back by Miss Arnold, and, with heightened color and downcast eye, she passed through the aisle beneath the kindly gaze of many friendly eyes. This is perhaps the most trying part of the whole ceres but Miss Huntington, or rather Mrs. Wilson, bore it very well.

THE DRESSES. The bride was attired in an elegant dress of white silk, made with a long Watteau-plaited train, and a tablier of vertical puits, with knifeplaitings of silk and tulle around the bottom. The corsage was finished with lace, while the tullo bridal-veil was confined by a coronet and sprays of orange-blossoms. Orange-blossoms also formed the decorations of the dress. The bridesmaids were attired in dresses of sheerest tarletan, covered with bouillons and knifeplaitings, forming a cloud of airy drapery. They were garlanded with wreaths of white blossoms and trailing grasses. Miss Edith Huntington's dress was a fac-simile of that worn by the elder bridesmaids, excepting that it was not cut en train. Master Alonzo Huntington is the only one of the groomsmen whose costume was sufficiently unlike the ordinary full dress to deserve mentioning. He was attired in a suit of white cloth, with knee-breeches, long slik hose, and white kid boots, the suit itself being finished with bine slik. There were so many elegant toilettes that we shall only mention that of Mrs. Maj. Huntington, which was a lovely French dress in two light contrasting shades where were the suit of the state of

ing its freshness and thus remaining until after the happy-coming Christmas holidays as a sov-yenir of the bridal, and a feature in the fest.1 decorations of that season. In harmony with this, the main ornamentation of the rooms, wreathing the doors and festooning the pictures, was composed of the graceful autler-moss, a production of our Northern woods. The chan-deliers were festooned with the perhaps more absorbing but mystellocitics fixed must, while charming, but much shorter-lived, smilax, while loose bouquets of rare flowers filled the vas-s. The new fancy of using evergreens with the flowers was due to the taste of Air. Sanders.

The collation was such as Kinsley always furrishes,—a delight to the eye and a temptation to the palate.

the palate.

THE FLORAL ORNAMENTS
on the table were by Reisig, and consisted of a large centre piece, the foundation being of silver, about 4 feet bigh, with gilded chains, from which extended arms holding broad, silver dishes for flowers. Each of these, as well as the larger silver receiver at the top, were filled with roses in every variety, camellias, carnations, and thbein every variety, camellias, carnations, and tuberoses, arranged in artistic style with smilax and other graceful foliage. The bride's cake, on its omer graceiui foitage. The bride's cake, on its high salver, was decorated with rare, white blos-soms and smilax, while the groom's cake, cor-responding, had dainty colored blossoms wreathed about it. All sorts of delicate cates tempted the appetite, in exquisite form, color, and device, that might tempt an anchorite to eat. The ushers, who so ably performed their duties

The ushers, who so ably performed their duties and did much to make the whole affair pass off pleasantly, were Messrs. Edward Brainard, Samuel Wheeler, Edward Norton, Stuart Clark, and Douglas Huntington.

THE PRESENTS

were very handsome, many of them being unique. Among them were:

A full service of silver spoons and forks from the bride's father. A second full silver service from Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Huntington. A pair of unusually elegant diamond solitair e earrings from Col. Wilson, the father of the bridegroom. A camel's-hair slawd and Roman searf from Mrs. camel's-hair shawl and Roman scarf from Mrs. A came is-hair shawl and Roman scart from Mrs. Wilson. A gold and enameled watch and chain from the bridegroom. A deed of two lots from Mr. Charles V. Dyer. Large silver ice-cream spoons and slice from Mr. and Mrs. Jewett. Gold ladle from Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stanton. Gold ladle from Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stanton.
Fancy silver sugar-bowl and tongs from Mr.
Harrison-Wright. Silver sardine-spoon from
Stuart Clark. A beautifully-bound duodecimo edition of Shakspeare, in twenty volumes, from Louis Dyer. Mrs. Browning's
Poems, in five volumes, from Miss
Harris, of Grammercy Park, New York.
"Half-Hours with the Best Authors," in six volumes, from Miss. Franz Honekel. "History of
Art and Sculpture." in four volumes, from S. H. Art and Sculpture," in four volumes, from S. H.
Wheeler, Hawthorne's Works, in six volumes,
and "Arnold's Life of Abraham Lincoln," from
laac N. Arnold. Set of gold-lined coffee-spoons
from Mr. and Mrs. John C. Patterson. Large

and another backet of flowers from Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. King.

WHITEHEAD-LAFLIN.

A WEDDING AT HOME. Miss Grace Laffin, daughter of Mr. George B. Laffin, and Mr. Elisha B. Whitehead, were married last evening at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell performing the ceremony. The attendants were Miss Fowler, of Indiana, and Miss Williams, of Lake Forest, with Mr. Cramer, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Henry Field, of Chicago.

THE BRIDE was arrayed in a bridal dress of heavy white corded silk with tulle and lace trimmings. Her veil was held by a coronet of orange-blossoms. and the same garniture adorned her dress. In place of a bridal bouquet she carried in her hand a white satin fan, covered on one side with point lace, and on the other decorated with white flowers; a camellia forming the centre, and tube-roses, jasmine, and tea-rose buds filling the rest of the space, the whole bordered with smilax and maiden-hair fern. A fan of this description has never before been used in the United States, Mr. Reisig having had it made expressly for Miss Latin.

The bridesmaids were attired in dresses of a white diaphanous material, ornamented with garlands of flowers, and carrying choice bouquets garands of nowers, and earlying ender bounders in satin holders edged with point lace. The bride looked very charming in her wedding robes, as brides usually do.

THE ROOMS
were beautifully decorated, Mr. Reisig having pared his dutully decorated, make these lovely.

used his daintiest devices to make them lovely in the front parlor the curtains for the bay in the front parlor the curtains for the bayfindow were decorated with three large flat
bouquets nearly 2 feet in diameter, whence smilax and ferns were extended upon the delicate
lace. These bouquets were composed of camellias, tuberoses, and choice tea rose buds. From
the bay-window was suspended the marriagebell, composed of camellias, tuberoses, white
carnations, and stevias. Above this was
a large monogram with the united
letters L. W. This was of white and
red carnations bordered with stevias.
Suspended from the door leading into the parlor
was a large basket of choice flowers, while the
mantel was decorated with a large oblong basket
and two flat bouquets of rare blossoms. and two flat bouquets of rare blossoms.

Suspended from the arch which divides the front and back drawing-room was a large basket of flowers, principally camellias and tearroses. The back drawing-room mantel was a profusion of blocm. A large oblong basket fitted into a Venerian class was filled the cen-

ed into a Venetian glass vase filled the centre, while flat bouquets each side covered the rest of the space. The curtains in the back rest of the space. The curtains in the back bay-window were ornamented with a large round bouquet of sweet-scented flowers, the whole room being filled with their fragrance. There were but fifty guests present, including the relatives, none but the most intimate friends having been verbally bidden to the ceremony having been verbally bidden to the ceremony. Though not wishing, while yet wearing the sad robes of mourning, to gather a crowd around them, all was made as bright, as gay, as luxurious, as if no reason had existed for not asking all the friends and acquaintances to participate in their joy. There was no dancing, but Hand discoursed some of his sweetest music, and no shadow of the express was allowed to fall upon.

discoursed some of his sweetest music, and no shadow of the cypress was allowed to fall upon the orange-wreaths of the bride.

THE COLLATION
was one of Wright's successes, and embraced every dainty that could be imagined. The bride's cake was wreathed with lotus-biossoms, while the same spotless flower ornamented the top of the green's sake. Quality devices in confection. the groom's cake. Quaint devices in confectionery and cake attracted the eye. The floral decorations of the table were designed by Sanders A magnificent silver epergue, 4 feet high, formed of which silver deer peered forth. Above this arose three arms, each supporting masses of the choicest flowers that the greenhouse can produce,—camelias, tuberoses, tea-roes, poinsettias with their gorgeous plumes, modest bilies of the valley, and spicy carnations, all set in rare and dainty foliage. Above this, again, was a large pyramidal bouquet that crowned the whole. From the apex garlands of smilex and flowers were festioned to large pyramidal pieces of confectionery, while the snowy napery was looped and fringed with smilax, forming a novel and pleasing rest for arose three arms, each supporting masses of the smilax, forming a novel and pleasing rest for the eye from the glitter of the glass and gleam of silver, while the delicious salads, jellies, and ices added still more color to the scene. The resents were not displayed, so any idea of then

IN BRIEF.

evening for the East on their wedding journey.

After two disappointments occasioned by deaths in his family, the Hon, Miles Kehoe was united in wedlock to Miss Kate Mulphy, a beautiful and highly-accomplished young lady from Hamilton, Out. The marriage was performed last Wednesday afternoon, by the Rev. J. Lawlor, S. J., at the Church of the Holy Family. After the ceremony, which was strictly private, the happy couple took the first train East, there to spend a few weeks of their honeymoon. A grand reception will be given at the St. Caroline's Court, at the close of the session of the Legislature next spring.

AMERICAN HUMOR.

Lecture by Bret Marte on Its Growth

and Characteristics. Mr. Bret Harte, the American humorist, gave lecture yesterday evening at the new Farwell The hall was filled throughout, and though the audience was not loudly demonstrative, it gave quiet and unequivocal signs of a thorough appreciation of the lecturer's remarks upon Amer-

In opening his lecture, he said that there were many people who doubted that there really existed that which might properly be styled American humor, but considered that it was merely a continuation of the old-school English humor. In connection with this idea, he related a story to the audience. Sometime ago, in the Far West, he was riding on a coach with some friends, and together they discussed the ments and peculiarities of some of the old English humorists. When his friends departed, the driver of the coach asked him, "What were you talking about, sir, that made you all laugh so much?" The lecturer informed him that the early English humorists was the topic of conversation. "Well," said the driver, "judging

versation. "Well," said the driver, "judging by the way you laughed, I should have thought you were laughing at some funny men."

The lecturer said that he would try to shew that what was known as American humor was really nothing but modern humor; that Sir Richard Steele, had he been born in the United States, would have developed into a Danbury News man, and that had Bailey been born in London and educated at Temple Bar in the time of Sir Richard Steele, he would have described the humorous peculiarities of London just in the manner that that humorist did. The fashion of true humor never changed; but if there was no the humerous peculiarities of London just in the manner that that humorist did. The fashion of true humor never changed; but if there was no true American humor, there was a true American appreciation of humor. If anything, the Americans were too prone to laugh, even over their misfortune; they must not be serious, no matter how grave the occasion. As an instance of this, the lecturer told a story: Some years ago he was riding along the Sierras, and lost his way. Suddenly he came across a dark-browd, heavily-armed, suspicious-looking stranger, whom he would have avoided if possible, but, as that was not to be done, he approached him, and asked of him the road to the camp. The heavily-armed stranger guided him to the spot, and beguiled the road with one or two very amusing stories, one of which he had just begun when the cross-road leading to the camp came in view. His guide accompanied him, in order to finish his story, which was extremely humorous in its nature to within a short distance of the camp, and then departed. On arriving among his friends the lecturer was astonished to find that a Sheriff's posse was on hand in search of a noted desperado, whose description, supplied by them, identified him undoubtedly with the man who had, in order to finish his story, placed himself within 100 yards of his deadly enemies.

The lecturer alluded to Artemus Ward as the first of American humorists who did not look to England for a model for his writungs. is and Montecillo; E. Forter, Joinet; S. A. Wiswell, Boston; Robert Clark, Stockton, Cal.
Tremont House—C. F. Griffin, Tiffin; w.
B. Marsh, Philadelphia; J. B. Doe, Janesville;
George N. Elack, Springfield; J. P. Wilcox,
Adirian, Mich.
Strompt J. Stro

old-fashioned style of the Spectator in his sal-magundi. The reproduction of the Yankee dia-lect and character was the first real expression of American humor. It was to an Englishman, Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, wno first dis-

Judge Halburton, of Nova Scotia, who first discovered how much humor there was in the talk and doings of a Sam Slick, of Slickersville, that the world owed the birth of true American humor. Later on James Russell Lowell took up the work, but, at best, he only reproduced a type of life of a small section of the great American humor found its depend root. The lecturer hear described the deepest root. The lecturer here described the secularities of style of a number of the Southpecularities of style of a number of the South-ern and Western humorists who have come be-tween the representatives of the old and new schools of American humor. He referred to the fact that the conciseness of modern American humor was greatly due to the sagacity of the modern editor, who was well aware of the fact that it was a much easier and nester there. that it was a much easier and neater thing to stiletto a man with a line of solid minion than to knock him down with a column of leaded long rimer.
One of the strongest points of modern Ameri

wrote humorous items in the local column of hi paper which were read more and better appre-ciated than all the rest of it, and all the reader ciated than all the rest of it, and all the readers wondered who was the rising humorist who had appeared among them. The lecturer alluded to the peculiar brevity which was the soul of Californian wit, instancing the reply of "you bett" made by a San Francisco burglar to the "you git" of the householder, who held a cocked six-shooter at his head. He also told a story of a funeral of a notorious Californian gambler, at which the hearse-horses became restive and started off prematurely with the rest of the mourners in pursuit. When the horses had been stopped and the last sad rites were concluded, the friends of the deceased wrote his widow a letter acquainting her with the fact that they had given her dead husband a good send off, and that although the unwith the fact that they had given her dead hus-band a good send off, and that although the un-pleasant occurrence, which they described, somewhat marred the solemnity of the occasion, it gave them a melancholy satisfaction to inform her that "the corpse won." The lecturer alluded to the humorous but irreverent style in which California newspaper men described events of

can journalism was its humorous local sallies a young man, graduated, pernaps, from the case

the most serious nature.

Speaking of Artemus Ward, he characterized him as the blossoming of the dry stak of American humor. It was evident that he did not think much of Artemus on the whole. He thought that the form of Artemus Ward's spelling was naturally methanical and his tracers, it. Frederick that the form of Artemus Ward's spelling was purely mechanical, and his success in England, which was a surprise even to his friends, was mainly due to his supreme indifference to the precedents to which his audience had been accustomed. The lecturer received a letter from him just before he ventured lecturing, in which he stated that he did not know whether, when his lecture would be finished, he would find himself liable to an arrest or an invitation to dunes. Division

State Horticultural Society—Interesting Pripers Rend.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 10.—The Horticultural Convention commenced business this morning with an election for officers of the Society under the new organization laws. The following ticket was elected unanimously: President, Dr. E. S. Hall, Alton; Vice President, L. K. Schofield, Freeport; Scoretary, O. B. Galusha, Normal; Treasurer, Jonathan Huggins. Woodburn. After some little debate, Quincy was chosen as the location of the next annual Convention. Nothing of interest took place during the forenoon session, save a lecture of Prof. McAfee's, of the Iowa Industrial College, on "Experiments in Horticulture."

T. McWhorter, of Aledo, opened the afternoon exercises with an interesting paper on "Utilizing Fruits," showing clearly that all summer fruits could be made useful, either by drying, preserved.

fusely illustrated with specimens.

The question of grape culture then came up their desire and wish to do so.

The question of grape culture then came up for discussion. Dr. Schroeder, of Bloomington, was strongly in favor of the Concord as the best grape for general purposes, commercial as well as domestic. It he had been experimenting with almost every known variety for fifteen years, and had finally settled down to the Concord as the grape for the militon.

Prof. McAfee, of lova, did not take as much stock in Concord as some people. He thought the time would come soon when more attention would be paid to rearing and cultivating the more delicate and choicer varieties. The Concord was a good enough grape, but for flavor, usefulness, and commerce, was not to be compared to the Delaware and a dozen other kinds.

Tyler McWhorter, of Aledo, foilowed with a paper on "Transportation of Soils by Acqueous Agencies," claiming that the fertility of the soil has been lessening gradually each year by a slow washing away process, and that unless something was speedily done to remedy the evil serious consequences would be the result.

Prof. T. J. Burrill, of Champaign, was next announced as a lecturer on "Vegetable Physiology." Prof. Burrill had prepared an elaborate essay on his subject, and, as it was delivered in an easy, conversational style, elicited close attention. Though, he stated, notwithstanding much light had been thrown on this subject, progress had been remarkably slow. One strong point of the lecture, was the babit among of any article in general use by the public is unwise.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10 .- For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, decidedly colder and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with north or west wind, rising barometer east of Minnesota and Iowa, and snow in the porthern portions of Wisconsin and Michigan. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Dec. 10. Time. |Bar. |Thr |Hu. | Wind. |Rain Wither.

| | | | | 1 | | | 7 | 1 |
|-------------|--------|------|------|---------|------|-------|----------|---------|
| 6:53 a. m. | 30,27 | 31 | 48 | W., 8 | entl | 8 | | Fair |
| 11:18 a. m. | | 39 | 40 | W., f | resh | | | Fair |
| 2:00 p. m. | 30,20 | 35 | 61 | W., 1 | resh | | | Fair |
| 8:53 p. m. | | 35 | 62 | | | | | Clear . |
| 9:00 p. m. | 30,22 | 28 | 89 | W., 1 | resh | | | Clear . |
| 10:18 p. m. | 30.22 | 28 | 89 | W., f | resh | | | Clear. |
| Maximur | u ther | mom | eter | . 42: | mini | mum, | 25, | 47 |
| - | GE | KERA | LO | BSER | VATI | ONS. | | |
| | | | CH | ICAGO | , De | . 10- | -10:18 | p. m. |
| Station. | Bar. | Thr | 1 | Wind. | | Rain | We | ather. |
| Cairo | 80 40 | 34 | N. | E., li | ght. | | Clear | |
| Cincinnati. | 30.37 | 32 | N. | W., f | daer | .01 | Clou | dy. |
| Cheyenne | | 41 | W | fresh | | | Fair. | |
| Chicago | 30.22 | 28 | W. | , frest | 1 | | Clear | |
| Cleveland | 30.15 | 26 | W. | fresh | 1 | | Clear | |
| Davenport. | 30.29 | 27 | | W., fr | | | | |
| Denver | 30:08 | 31 | 8., | light. | | | Fair. | |
| Detroit | 30.14 | 27 | W. | genti | e | | Clear | |
| Duluth | 30.21 | 15 | | | | | | t snow |
| Escanaba | 30.00 | 18 | 8. | W., f | resh | | Fair. | |
| Ft. Garry . | 30.46 | -11 | N. | W., f | resh | | Clear | |
| Fort Gibson | 39.38 | 35 | Cal | m | | | Clear | |
| Keokuk | 30.36 | | 8. | W., fre | sh. | | Clear | |
| LaCrosse | 30.21 | 82 | W., | fresh | | | Cloud | dy. |
| Leavenw'th | 30.32 | | Cal | m' | | | Clear | |
| Marquette . | 30.03 | 18 | W., | brish | | | Cloud | dy. |
| Milwaukee . | 30.20 | 25 | 3. | W., fre | an. | | Cloud | J. |
| Omaha | 30.28 | 32 | N. | W., ge | ntie | | Clear | • |
| Pembins | 30.49 | -13 | N. | W., fr | eab | | CIERT | |
| Breckenr'ge | 30.41 | 3 | 8., | brisk. | | | Clear | |
| ma 4 A - | 00 10 | 00 | 63 | frank | | | 6 11 max | |

THE PIG-IRON MEN.

Convention of Manufacturers Held in Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland Furnaces Represented.

Proposed Agreement for the Reduction of Manufacture.

A Protective Tariff Believed to Be the Cure for All Our Ills.

Opposition to Specie Resumption and Reciprocity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10 .- A Convention of the pig-iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, New ersey, New York State, and Maryland was held to-day in the rooms of the Iron and Steel Asso nation in this city. Every furnace in the States named was represented. It is safe to say that the meeting, which was strictly a secret one, was one of the largest and most influential of the kind held here for many years. Mr. E. J. Nourse. Chairman of the pig-iron branch of the American Iron and Steel Association, occupied the chair and called the meeting to order. Mr. George W

Cope acted as Secretary.

A series of resolutions embodying the action of the previous meeting were read. A resolution was then passed
EXCLUDING THE REPORTERS

from the room, on the ground that their presence would prevent a free expression of opinion, and because the meeting was one of conference and of a private and informal character. AN AGREEMENT.

The proceedings opened with a report pre-

sented by a committee appointed by the following resolution, adopted at the meeting held on the 24th uit.: a letter from him just before he ventured lecturing, in which he stated that he did not know whether, when his lecture would be finished, he would find himself liable to an arrest or an invitation to dinner. During the War Artemus Ward's genius seemed to leave him, and fall upon Orphens C. Kerr and Petroleum V. Nasby, whose pictures of Southwestern life the lecturer characterized as unequaled for force and fidelity. Among the latest American humorists the lecturer mentioned Josh Billings, the Danbury News man, Orphens C. Kerr, and Mark Twain, who, he said, was alone nimitable, the most original humorist America had ever produced. His humor was, if anything, too persistently humorous, and it seemed as if the coming humorist would need to be a man with a serious as well as a comic side to his nature.

HORTICULTURE.

Election of Officers by the Illinois State Horticultural Society—Interesting Pupers Read.

State Horticultural Society—Interesting Pupers Read.

State Horticultural Tribune.

Construction of the Dayton & Southeastern Road, and ordered that the books be prepared, and that the canvassing for subscriptions beging at once. Committees of two were selected for each ward, and their work will commence to be made with canceled by a door octween the two dito head the list with \$5,000. The subscriptions are to be made with the condition that the more yraised here shall be expended in the first place for the consumentations are to be made with the condition that the more yraised here shall be expended in the first place for the consumentations are to be made with the condition that the more yraised here shall be expended in the first place for the consumentations are to be made with the condition that the more yraised here shall be expended in the first place for the consumentations are to be made with the condition that the more yraised here shall be expended in the first place for the consumentation of the place for the consumentations of the place for the consumentations are to be made with the condition that the more yraised here shall be expended in the first place for the consumentation of the place for the place for the consumentation of the place for the plac not touch them when thus protected. Water was the only absolute cure of which he knew.

Dr. J. T. Stewart, a well-known local botanist, followed with a lecture on "Flowering Plants and Grasses of Central Illinois." This was interesting and instructive. The paper was profusely illustrated with specimens.

close attention. Though, he stated, notwithstanding much light had been thrown on this
subject, progress had been remarkably slow. One
strong point of the lecture, was the habit among
horticulturists of clipping all leaves from their
grape-vines in order to let the sun shine on
them. It was a bad one. The leaves were the
real workers and feeders, and should not be
touched with the pruning-knife.

The question whether the honey bee is injurious to horticulture was raised, and ably debated by Prof. Riley. Prof. Riley affirmed that
the bee was injurious to horticulture; that, contrary to the generally accepted notion, its mouth
was such that it could damage fruit, and that,
from his own personal observation, it had
done so.

Pending further discussion of the subject, the
meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

The ANKEED SUBSTITUTE
for the report of the Committee:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that
any combination or agreement to limit the production
of any article in general use by the public is unwise;
the better course is to circulate as widely as possible correct statements of the market prices
that can be obtained, the amount of production, probable demand, and the stocks on
hand, leaving producers to their own judgment
whether it is their interest to suspend or continue
production. With about one-half of all the furnaces of
the county now out of blast, and the demands so
limited for the product of those yet in blast that
Gray Forge pig-iron is quoted in this smarket to-day
to very low figures, in our opinion the pig-iron
manufacturers need no advice or agreement as to
suspending for a while further production.

Col. C. S. Kauffman thought the manufacturers ought to resolve to

Mr. Ainey thought the matter a difficult one Mr. Ainey thought the matter a difficult one to master. Two-thirds of the anthracite furnaces are in blast to-day, and for what reason? Some hope the reaction will be sudden, and then the expense of blowing out will be avoided, while others hope that their neighbors will be induced to go out of blast and thus leave them the trade. If one man owned all the furnaces it would be a to go out of blast and thus leave them the trade. If one man owned all the furnaces it would be a very easy matter for him to regulate the production, and yet if in each section some one manufacturer would interest himself in this matter he (Mr. Ainey) had no doubt the majority of furnace.

naces now in blast
WOULD SOON BE BLOWED OUT.
He thought the public would concede the pigiron men to be right in concluding to regulate
producing.

producing.

Dr. Edwin Eldridge was in favor of the report of the Committee. He said he had two furnaces, one of which, though built two years ago, had never been put in blast, and would not be until the market had greatly improved. Mr. B. B. Thomas opposed the substitute and favored the adoption of the report of the Committee. He showed how the coal producers had placed their business on a firm foundation through the organization of the producers, and argued in favor of

A SIMILAR ORGANIZATION
of the iron men.
A vote was then taken on the substitute, and

A vote was then taken on the substitute, and it was declared lost. The report of the Committee was adopted almost unanimously.

Col. Kauffman, of Lancaster, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in our judgment it would be disastrous to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country to attempt the resumption of species payments in the near future, and that if attempted it would only be a failure.

Recolved, That the only way to resume is to get the business of the sountry in such condition, by the

regulating of the tariff on imports, as will keep the balance of trade in our favor, and by that means keep our specie from going out of the country.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the 3.65 bill of Judgo Kelley, and ask our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means for its passage.

Mr. Henry McCormick, of Harrisburg, opposed action upon any matter.

posed action upon any matter

posed action upon any matter
THAT SAVORED OF POLITICS
or finance. He declared himself in favor of
specie payments, and thought if this question
had been settled by Congress in favor of specie
payments, it would have completely ended the
fluctuations in prices to which all articles of
trade had lately been subjected.
Col. Kauffman thought the industrial men of
the country were opposed to specie-payments.
Bankers and brokers favor it, but minety-nine
out of every hundred producers oppose it.
Mr. Chamberiain, of Chattanooga, Teun., deprecated the discussion of the finances, urging
that the meeting

that the meeting should confine its attention to the present condition of the iron trade.

Mr. McCormick moved the resolutions be laid on the table. Lost. The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Whitaker, of Hellertown, Pa., presented the following:

Mr. Whitaker, of Hellertown, Pa., presented the following:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the pig-iron manufacturers of this country, earn-stly protest against the ratification of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, believing that such treaty if ratified, would result in competely breaking down the partiers which now exist against the introduction to our markets of the products of low-priced Earopean labor; in disastrously impairing the revenues of the Government; in preventing the payment of the interest on our national debt; and in continuing indefinitely the distress which now protes.

Mr. Ainey moved an Executive Committee of five be appointed to carry out the plan of CURTALLING PRODUCTION.

Adopted. The following are the Committee: Messrs. William H. Ainey, Allentown; J. B. Moorhead, Philadelphia; W. H. H. Gere, Geddes, N. Y.; James J. Bounett, Pittsburg, and H. L. Brooks, Baltimore.

The meeting then adjourned.

PITTSBURG'S SENSATION.

The Interest in the Great Mowry Land Suit increasing—The Marriage of Mowry Described.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Pittsbung, Pa., Dec. 10.—11 ever a case ex-

cited attention in this city the great land case has to-day. The United States building was packed. Approach to the court-room was literally impossible. An idea may be had why the interest is so great from this: The Indian claimant, now known as Elizabeth Issacs, and her mother, through a Bay City speculator. Bernard L. Webster, endeavors to dispossess some of the oldest property-holders in the city. Many are settlers, who bought the property thirty years ago. The Keystone Bridge Company, one of the largest works of the kind in the world, has its buildings, etc., on it; Carnegie & Kloman have an iron and steel works on it, and the dead lie buried in a portion of it in it, and the dead lie buried in a portion of it in Allegheny Cemetery. The property, at the least calculation, is valued at \$\frac{2}{4},000,000 to \$\frac{5},000,000\$. Many persons bought small lots, built homesteads, and do not want to be dispossessed. The story of Mowry's marriage is singular. Michael Dailey, in his examination, said: "Mowry came to Perot, the Indian Chief, in 1845, and asked for his daughter as a wife. The mother objected. Perot replied, 'That's good manthat's white man got planty money.' After that the presents were put up,—pork, tea, flour, and, I think, some sugar,—Those presents were given to Perot. Next day the daughter was given to Mowry. Such was the ceremony." The question at issue is whether ceremony." The question at issue is whether that was a legal marriage. Mowry acknowledged the wife and child, but never brought them to the wife and child, but never brought them to Pittsburg, where the people knew nothing of it. It is hard to tell how the case will be decided, but, whatever way it is, it will be brought before the United States Supreme Court. CANADA

MACKENZIE ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 10.—The election in the Western Division of this city for the Dominion Parliament resulted in the return of Mackenzie, Ministerial, by a majority of six. The vote stood at the close: Mackenzie, 2,036; White,

M.LLINERY.

WEST MADISON-ST.

All the Choice Styles.

Stylish and Attractive. Ostrich Tips, Wings, Feather Bands, &c.

VELVETS,

WINTER STYLES! 241 WEST MADISON-ST.

WEBSTERS'. EUSINESS CARDS. ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND DEFORMITY Apparatus Manufactory,
Rooms 26, 27, and 28 Dore's Block, northwest
corner State and Madison-sis.
Address Dr. J. E. GARDNSK, U. S. Commissioner,
N. W. cor. State and Madison-sis., Chicago, Ill.
Entrance to Steam Passoner Liberator, 77 Madison-sis.

[ESTABLISHED 1856.] A. H. MILLER. 61 Washington-st., between State and Dearborn

EYE-GLASSES. J. G. LANGGUTH, Optician, 88 State-s GUNTHER'S CANDIES

SPECTACLES.

Celebrated throughout the Union. Expressed to all part 60 cents a pound (1 neural and upwards.) Addre GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Notice of Stockholders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Director for the enauing year, and to vote on any change in the Capital Stock of said Bank, will be held at the Office os said Bank in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 7, 1874.

PIANOS. We desire to call the attention of those who prefer the square form of Piano, to the fact that we have in stock a subsadid assortment of the various styles of

liastunents that have contained the world as surpass the highest musical authoraties of the world as surpass all others in all that constitutes a superior in trumpal, General Ageuts for the Northwest

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Notwithstanding the sudden decrease in perations at the Stock-Yards the clearings of operations at the Stock-Yards the clearings of the banks remain at a figure high enough to in-dicate a fair volume of general business. They were \$4,000,000 to-day,—a decrease of \$300,000 from the figures of yesterday, and of considerably more from the clearings when the hog-movement was at its height. Still they are large enough to show that the activity of the banks for the last few weeks was not due mainly to the business of the packers and the Stock-Yards. The general trade of the city is and has been in an excellent condition; though now the lull may be expected that comes annually with the holidays. Retail business follows a different course, and may be expected to enjoy the most profitable trade of

the year for the next three weeks. The movement of currency to the country to-day was almost too small to mention, and, as yesterday, the receipts of currency equaled or exceeded the shipments with most of the banks. Small amounts have begun to come in from the hog-raising districts of Iowa.

Large amounts of New York exchange con-

Zone to be ordered Enet by the country banks. The price of exchange was unchanged to-day.

Sales were made between banks at par.

Applications for discount were not as numer ous as they have been, but are still sufficient to keep the funds of the banks in tolerably adequate employment. Rates of discount remain 10 per cent a year to regular customers, with slight concessions to outside borrowers with first-class security. Street rates are 8@18 per cent; real estate loans are 9@10 per cent. CAPITAL IN CALIFORNIA.

Comptroller Green, of the State of California, has made a statement to Comptroller Knox of the condition of the savings-banks and loan companies of that State (exclusive of the National Banks), so far as he could ascertain them. This statement was not received in time to be published in Comptroller Knox's report. Basing his figures on voluntary reports and estimates, Mr. Green reaches a result which he thinks is under rather than above the facts.

4,340,643

Total (exclusive of National Banks) ... \$115,078,518 The condition of the savings and loan socie-ties is known in more detail from their semi-annual statements. It was, on the 30th of June, 1874, as follows:

Gross earnings.

Dross expenses.

Reserve fund (including capital).

Cash on band. In a recent article, the San Francisco Daily

Bulletin, discussing the plethora of banking capital, which has reduced the rate of interest in California permanently, speaks of its scarcity a few years ago. It says: few years ago. It says:

A few years ago farmers in the interior could not borrow money on their real estate at any of the savings banks in this city. Then came a period when they were able to borrow at extreme rates, quite above those charged on city property. Then savings banks were established in all the more prominent towns. For a time money went from the city to the country through these banks, because higher rates could be obtained on country-property. Now we have a drift of unemployed deposits from the country to the city banks,

country savings banks have for some time been

aggregate transfers may be we have no meant ing. But money does not go from equatry to city banks for the purpose of drawing a larger interest. It is transferred because even a nominal interest is better

BONDS AND GOLD.

| Preston, Kean & Co. quote : | |
|--|----------|
| Buying. | Selling |
| United States 6s of '81 11914 | 119 |
| United States 5-20s of '62 11214 | 112 |
| United States 5-20s of '64 114 4 | 114 |
| United States 5-20s of '65 116 | 116 |
| 5-20s of '65-Jan. and July 118 | 118 |
| 6-20s of '67-Jan, and July 119% | 119 |
| 5-20s of '68-Jan, and July 119 | 119 |
| 10-408 113% | - 113 |
| United States new 5s of '81 112 | 1123 |
| United States currency 6s, ex. int., 116 | 116 |
| Gold (full weight) 11034 | 1103 |
| Gold exchange 110% | 110 |
| Sterling, sixty days' sight | 485 |
| Sterling, sight | 490 |
| Cable transfers | 492 |
| Chicago City 78 | Par & ir |
| Cook County 7s 99% Lint | Par & in |
| Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds | Par & in |
| West Chicago park-bonds | 93 & ir |

FOREIGN COINS. H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, No. 75 South Clark street, quote foreign coins in gold:
Gold—Victoria sovereigns, 485; 20 francs,
885; X thalers, 785; X guilders, 390; 20 marks.

Silver-Mexican dollars, 100; Spanish dol-Super-Mexican dollars, 100; Spanish dollars, 36; 5 francs, 92; francs, 18½; French crowns, 100; German crowns, 100; Prussian thalers, 70; guilders, 39; English silver, 478; species, 102; American half-dollars, 94½; American quarter-dollars, 94½.

New York, Dec. 10.—Money, 3½@4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7; next grades, 7 and 8; miscellaneous, 10@15.

mercantile paper, 6@7; next grades, 7 and 8; miscellaneous, 10@15.

Sterling firm at 4343/@485 for sixty days, and 4393/@490 for sight.
Customs receipts, \$346,000.
Gold opened at 1103/4, and closed at 1111/4.
Carrying rates, 1, 2, and flat. Borrowing, 1@ 3. After the room closed 11 5-16 was bid, and offerings were made at 113/5.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$576,000.
Clearings, \$34,000.000.
Governments firm. Railroad bonds dull.
State bonds nominal.
The stock-market was weak at the commence.

The stock-market was weak at the commence ment of business, but shortly after became ac-tive and strong under the lead of Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Erie, and prices advanced to 1 per cent. Later on there was a decline all around, but during the afternoon the whole market was buoyant, with Lake Shore, Northmarket was buoyant, with Lake Shore, Northwestern, Western Union, and Erie as the features, the latter going up 13/4 per cent from the lowest point of the day on the report that A. T. Stewart had purchased the Grand Opera House from the Erie Railroad. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis declined to 59, and afterwards rose to 603/5. This weakness is attributed to the fact that the Atlantic & Great Western Road has been put in a Receiver's hands. A rumor is current that the Illinois Central Company has secured, or is about to secure, control of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. The controversy regarding this road for some time past has been between the Illinois Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. Transactions to-day aggregated 149,000 shares, of Which 34,000 were Pacific Mail, 23,000 Western Union, 20,000 Northwertern common, 7,000 St. Paul, 2,700 Erie, 24,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohio, 8,000 Wabash, and 7,000 Like Pacific

| Coupons, 02 | Coupons, '68119 4 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Coupons, '6411434 | New 58112% |
| Coupons, 6511634 | 10.400 |
| Coupons, new118% | 10-40811334 |
| | Currency 68 11614 |
| Minney BIATE | TOWNS, |
| Missouris98 | Virginias, old38 |
| Tennessees, old 75% | N. Carolinas old oo |
| Tennessees, new 75 | N. Carolinas, new12 |
| Virginias, new39 | an outdinas, new12 |
| STOC | |
| Canton | |
| Canton 58 | St. Paul 38% |
| Western Union Tel 82% | St. Paul pid 6712 |
| | Wabash 30% |
| Adams Express 1141/ | Wabash pfd 45 |
| weils, Pargo 90 | Ft Warms |
| | Ft. Wayne 94% |
| | Terre Haute 7 |
| Pacific Mail 40 | Terre Haute pfd 25% |
| Nen Vorb C 40 | Chicago & Alton1021 |
| New York Central 101% | Chicago & Alton pfd.106 |
| | Ohio & Mississippi 31% |
| | Cleve., Cin. & Col 60% |
| Harlem130% | Chi Dun & Conin - 104 |
| Harlem pfd130% | Chi., Bur. & Quincy.106% |
| | Lake Shore 803/ |
| | Indiana Central 9% |
| | Illinois Central 97 |
| Northwestern pfd 613 | Union Pacific stock 351 |
| Rock Island | Union Pacific bonds., 92 |
| INOCK INIANO 10142 | Contract Louis Con |

New Jersey Central. 106 2 Central Pacific stock. 95% Del., Lack. & W. 108 2 REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

| Thursday, Dec. 10: | |
|---|-----|
| West Taylor st, 25 43-100 ft wof Loomis st, af, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 8 | |
| dams st, 100 w of Loomis st, n f, 27x105 ft, dated Dec. 9 | 1,5 |
| Walnut st, 300 1-10 ft w of Oakley av, n f, 30x 126 9-10 ft, dated Dec. 1 | 5, |
| of Ourrier st, s f, 52 ft, running to railroad. | 6,0 |
| with building, dated Dec. 10. | 1.0 |

tt, dated Oct. 1.

Ashley st, 96 ft e of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 9.

Western sv. 144 dated Dec. 9. Vestern av, 144 ft s of Laughton st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 23. Vest Erie st, 96 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 25x123% West Erio st, 96 ft s of Lincoln st, n f, 25x123\%
ft, dated Dec. 5...
Shober st, 196 ft n of North av. e f, 25x124\%
ft, dated Dec. 8...
Shober st, 196 ft n of North av. e f, 25x124\%
ft, dated Dec. 8...
Market st, 100 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 50 ft,
running w to river, dated Dec. 9 (Thomas D.
Suyder to Michael W. Manning,
...)
West Twenty-first st, 130 ft w of Wood, n f, 25
x128 ft (No. 255), dated Nov. 30...
West Jackson st, 132 ft w of Rockwell, s f, 132x
124\% ft, dated Dec. 5.
Ridgeville road, 225 st n of Milwaukee av, w f,
24x126\% ft, dated Nov. 30.
Diller st, 112 ft s of West Ohio, e f, 24x128\% ft, dated
Dec. 7.
Honore st, between Jackson and Adams, w f,
40\% x125\% ft, with building (No 72), dated
Dec. 3.
WEST OF CITY LIMIIS AND WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7

WEST OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES East ½ Lot 9, Block 1, Castle's Sub, in s o ½ n w ½ Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated Nov. 19...........\$ COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in Chi-

| | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|--|
| | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | |
| Flour, bris | 8,492 | 11,963 | 11,045 | 11,764 | |
| Wheat, bu | 63,650 | 146,370 | 9,083 | 78,100 | |
| Corn, bu | 28.630 | 15,975 | 14,599 | 1,213 | |
| Oats, bu | 14,750 | 34,760 | 5,992 | 19,665 | |
| Rye, bu | 750 | 2,497 | 1,100 | 1,900 | |
| Barley, bu | 14.440 | 26,810 | 4,746 | 11,339 | |
| Grass seed, hs, | 87.005 | 64,020 | 45,258 | 24,488 | |
| Flax seed, its | 2,400 | 71,460 | 21,000 | | |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 35,000 | 14,000 | 20,612 | 690 | |
| Curedmeats, ha | 195,400 | 701,770 | 2,644,748 | 2,997,674 | |
| Beef, brls | | 60 | 270 | 50 | |
| Pork, brls | 164 | 550 | 505 | 382 | |
| Lard, bs | 184,830 | 130,820 | 304,325 | 263,668 | |
| Tallow, ibs | 14,225 | 21,680 | | 37,840 | |
| Butter, ibs | 102,034 | 68,702 | 39,040 | 28,750 | |
| Dres'd hogs, No | 4971 | 879 | 1,279 | 620 | |
| Live hogs, No | 21,103 | 44,050 | 5,709 | 4,420 | |
| Cattle, No | 2,098 | 2,254 | 762 | 687 | |
| Sheep, No | 3,047 | 605 | 1,889 | 885 | |
| Hides, ths | 351,137 | 295,810 | 222,600 | 264,302 | |
| Highwines, brls | 162 | 135 | 304 | 156 | |
| Wool, Ibs | 79,430 | 23,860 | 77,580 | 10,699 | |
| Potatoes, bu | 75 | | | 360 | |
| Lumber, ft | 242,000 | 142,000 | 939,300 | 432,000 | |
| Shingles, No | 390,000 | 370,000 | 294,000 | 608,000 | |
| Lath, No | **** | ***** | | 17,000 | |
| Salt, brls | | 100 | 4.650 | 1,700 | |

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Poultry, Ibs | 42,706 | 54,160 |
| Poultry, coops | | |
| Game, pkgs | 64 | |
| Eggs, pkgs | 435 | ***** |
| Cheese, bxs | 1,258 | 958 |
| Dried fruits, lbs | 14,533 | ***** |
| Green apples, bris | 101 | 150 |
| Beans, bu | | |
| Hay, tons | | 40 |
| Hops, 168 | \$3,090 | 10,800 |
| Fish, pkgs | | 234 |
| . Withdrawn from store yeste | | city con- |
| sumption, 1,658 bu wheat, 2, | 237 bu con | rn. 2.587 |

bu oats, 349 bu rye, 910 bu barley. The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock : 27 cars No. 1 spring, 131 cars No. 2 do. 35 cars No. 3 do. cars rejected do; 1 car no grade do (203 wheat); 5 cars high mixed corn; 12 cars No. 2 do, of which 4 are old, 53 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (71 eorn); 5 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car No. 2 rye, 5 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do, 1 car ejected do. Total, 313 cars, or 117,000 bu. Inspected out: 15,234 bu wheat, 11,591 bu corn, 570 bu oats, 2,107 bu rye, 7,165 bu barley.

A Liverpool firm writes as follows to a correspondent in this city, under date of Nov. 19: respondent in this city, under date of Nov. 19:
This improvement (in the tone of the wheat market)
is almost exclusively due to the near approach of winter, and the probable early closing of the South Russian ports. We shall, therefore, now expect firm markets generally, and may be even a moderate advance
in the course of the winter. But it would be too sanguine and dangerous to expect that our winter prices
will last into spring, or that England in spring would
pay America those prices at which wheat is apparently
now being stored in the large centres of your country.

The barley receipts of this season at this point,
to date, include fully 314 car-loads of California.

5,000 tons for the same month in 1873. We note, however, that there is an improvement. Last Saturday the Anchor Line Company sent to sea four steamers and two sailing vessels, with

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, in the aggregate, but a stronger tone prevailed in most departments, with not much disposition to operate on the short side in any direction. The receipts of produce were fair

and the shipments again small.

There was a good business doing in dry goods circles at well-maintained and generally firm prices. Groceries met with a liberal inquiry both from the country trade and from local retailers. Prices were again quoted steady and uniform for most staple and side articles. Coffees displayed more strength than for some time past, holders being stimulated by the advance yesterday in New York of a 1/2c per tb. Sirups and molasses are meeting with their full share of attention. and the movement in teas, spices, soaps, candles, etc., was also quite up to all reasonable expectations. Butter remains weak. Cheese is

expectations. Butter remains weak. Choese is quiet and steady. No changes were noted in the bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, wood, and pigiron markets. Fish, dried fruits, and canned goods were also quoted unchanged.

The lumber market was quiet, and without special change. The vard business, though light, is probably as good as could be expected for this month. The winter thus far has been very unfavorable for lumbering in the woods. The mild weather, and the fact that some lumbermen are finding themselves near the ragged edge, would seem to be the only ravs that have been permitted to penetrate the lumberman's cave of gloom, though there are cheerful reports to the effect that Muskegon and some other prominent points will not log so extensivethough there are cheerful reports to the effect that Muskegon and some other prominent points will not log so extensively as was at first reported. However, there is time enough for lumbermen to carry out all their plans, and probably not many will fail to do so for lack of opportunity. In the hardware markets the usual amount of business was accomplished, prices ruling the same as hitherto. Broom-corn, hops, wool, and hides were unchanged. Timothy seed was more active and easier, but other seeds were quiet. Green fruits were selling in a retail way. Fresh poultry was inquired for, and ruled tolerably steady, but poor stock and game, both of which were abundant, were dull—almost unsalable.

Highwines were more active and steady, at yesterday's quotation. Sales were reported of 300 bris at 97e per gallon. New York was unchanged.

Changed.
Dressed hogs were in better demand and light Dressed hogs were in better demand and light supply, the receipts of the day being only 497 head. The inquiry was chiefly for heavy weights for local cutting or Boston shipment, and light weights were relatively weak. Hogs in good condition were quotable at \$7.75 for light, to \$8.25 for heavy; and old and dirty lots at \$7.50@7.60. Sales were reported of 89 head (average 227 lbs) at \$8.25 per 100 fbs; 192 at \$8.00; 30 at \$7.75; 13 at \$7.60; 20 at \$7.50. Total, 344 head. Provisions were rather less active, but firmer.

at \$8.25 per 100 fbs; 192 at \$8.00; 30 at \$7.75; 13 at \$7.60; 20 at \$7.50. Total, 344 head. Provisions were rather less active, but firmer. The market opened with a fair speculative demand, brought out by the decline of yesterday, and a firmer feeling in live hogs this morning, while there was not so much product offering, as most of the weak-kneed holders had sold out previously. The market eased somewhat towards 1 o'clock. Mess pork advanced 30@40c per brl, and closed 20@30c higher than yesterday, the most deferred options being the strongest. Lard was 20@25c per 100 fbs and meats %@%oper lb higher, the latter being quiet, with limited offerings. The short interest filled in rather freely, the feeling in favor of a further decline being checked by the slowness with which packing is carried on this week. The packers are working very deliberately, apparently determined to bring down prices, while the hogs are hanging back with their usual stubbornness, their owners determined to sustain prices if possible. Hence product is not accumulating so rapidly as formerly. We have now in stock about 25,000 tos of lard, and 75,000 to 80,000 brls of pork.

The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller the year, \$19.45@19.50; do, seller January and February, \$19.45@19.50; do, seller January and February, \$20.17½@20.20; do, seller March, \$20.50@20.55; prime mess, \$17.25@17.50; and extra prime, \$15.00. Lard, cash or seller the year, \$13.10@13.12½; do, seller February, \$13.45@13.47½; do, seller February, \$13.45@13.47½; do, seller March, \$18.65@13.67½. Sweet-pickled hams, \$11@11½c for 16@15 b average fresh cured; green hams, \$15.66 ibs average, \$10@10½c for December; green meats quoted at \$6½.@6%c for shoulders, \$9½c for short ribs, and \$9½c for short clear; dry-salted meats, 100se, at \$6½c for shoulders, \$9½c for short clears, and \$9½c for clong clears, \$9½c for short clears, and \$9½c for Cumberlands. The same, boxed, \$4c above these prices. Long clears boxed, \$9½c seller January; do short ribs, 10c, seller January; do short ribs, 10c, seller January; do short relears, 10½c; do, shoulders, 7c. Bacon meats nominal. Mess beef, \$8.25; extra mess do, \$9.25; beef hams, \$20.00@21.00, according to quality. City tallow, \$8@8½c; grease, \$6@10c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at \$19.62½; 750 brls do at \$19.40; 500 brls do seller January at \$19.95; \$,500 brls do seller February at \$20.20; 2,750 brls do at \$20.25; 250 brls do at \$20.55; 250 tes lard at \$13.12½; 1,450 tes do at \$20.55; 250 tes lard at \$13.12½; 1,450 tes do at \$13.00; 25 tes do (choice) at \$13.50; 250 trls do at \$13.20; 250 tes do at \$13.45; 1,000 brls do seller February at \$13.49; 250 tes do at \$13.40; 2,000 at \$13.50; 250 tes do at \$13.15; 500 tes do seller February \$1.20; 250 tes do at \$13.50; 250 tes do at \$13.40; 2,000 at \$13.40; 2,00

250 tes do at \$13.15; 500 tes do seller February at \$13.47½; 1,000 tes do at \$13.45; 1,250 tes do at \$13.42½; 1,500 tes do at \$13.40; 2,000 tes do at \$13.42½; 1,500 tes do at \$13.30; 250 tes do seller March at \$13.67½; 500 tes do at \$13.30; 250 tes do seller March at \$13.67½; 2050 tes do at \$13.60; 500 tes do at \$13.57½; 2,250 tes do at \$13.50; 97.500 bes shoulders at 6%c; 40,000 be do at 6½c; 45 bxs long clear at 6%c; 20,000 ths short ribs at 9%c; 20,000 ths do at 6½c; 20,000 ths short clear at 9%c; 20,000 bs and 6,500 pes green hams (15@16 ths) at 10%c; 200 tes sweetpickled hams (14 ths) at 11%c.

Flour was in rather better demand on local account, with scarcely any inquiry for shipment.

pickled hams (14 fbs) at 11%c.

Flour was in rather better demand on local account, with scarcely any inquiry for shipment. The market was steady, the firmer tone of wheat causing holders to be less anxious to sell than heretofore. There is a fair outward movement by rail. Buckwheat flour was steady, and bran quiet and a shade easier. Sales were reported of 100 hrls white winter extras on private terms; 150 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at \$4.75; 100 brls do at \$4.30; 100 brls do at \$4.00; 100 brls do, unsound, at \$3.65; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at \$3.50; 100 brls do at \$3.12½; 100 brls do at \$3.00; 100 brls do at \$3.12½; 100 brls do at \$3.00; 100 brls do at \$3.50; 50 brls do at \$6.20; 100 brls do at \$6.25. Total, 1,430 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at \$16.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at \$20.00, free on board; 10 tons middlings at \$20.00, free on board. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Choice to favorite winters. \$5.25 & 6.50 Common to good do 4.25 & 5.00 Choice spring extras 4.50 & 4.75 Fair shipping do. 4.00 & 4.25 Patent spring extras 5.00 & 6.00 & 6.00 & 6.00 By dour 5.00 & 6.00 & 6.50 Byerfines. 3.00 & 4.00 Byerfines. 4.50 & 6.00 Byerfines. 4.50 Byerfi

several parties have entered the wheat mar-ket within the past few days, buying up old fives of the cash property, and stowing the receipts away in their pocketbooks, so that a good deal of wheat now here is being actually carried as an investment, because it is thought to be good property. The reason for this is that there is little depend for money, event, in directions attle demand for money, except in directions where the owners do not care to lend it, and wheat is the lowest price article on the board, for which reason it is regarded by many as the best invertment. This reduces the volume of cash offerings, though Eastern capitalists are cash orientage, though Eastern capitants are still holding back, seeing that Chicago is relatively higher than New York. To-day there was an increase in the number of orders to buy options, due to the same spirit of confidence. Very few deliveries have yet been made for this month; and it is believed that large purchases have to be made before the December trades are settled up. There was lit-

Corn was quiet and easier : neglected, but not weak, except in old, which is nearly "out of season," as it is not wanted for shipment, and only required to fill up a few outstanding deals on seller the year, while these again are being chiefly disposed of by settlement, without the necessity of handing round receipts. There was some hanging back to-day on the part of the shorts in the hope that the market would be weakened by the action on the morrow with regard to corners. The option of seller the month opened at 75c, and declined to 74½c at the close. The market for new was somewhat firmer, in sympathy with Liverpool, and as a consequence of light receipts. Seller May was very steady at 72½c, closing at 72½c. New No. 2 closed at 67c, and sold at 67½ @67½c for January. Old No. 2 sold for January delivery at 71@71½c. New rejected closed at 62½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu old No. 2 at 74½c; 14,200 bu new do at 67c; 10,400 bu new required to fill up a few outstanding deals on 74\forall c 14,200 bu new do at 67c; 10,490 bu new rejected at 62\forall c; 800 bu do at 62c; 800 bu by sample, ear, at 69c; 400 bu do at 68t\forall c; 400 bu do at 68c, on track; 4,000 bu ear at 70c, delivered at Stock-Yards. Total, 31,800 bu.

Oats were very quiet, except that there was a little envir up of the during the first heaft heaft heaft.

do at 91 c; 1,600 bu do at 91c. Total, 127,000

Oats were very quiet, except that there was a little spurt in optious during the first half hour of the session. New York was dull, which caused local buyers to hold off, and the receipts were sosmall that holders did not care to make concessions. Hence there was little change from the prices of yesterday. Seller the month sold at 53%@54c, and seller January at 53%@54c, both closing at the inside. Seller May and seller May and June sold at 58c. Cash No. 2 closed at 53% @634c. and rejected at 59c. Cash sales were and the solution at 500. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 54c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 54½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 50c; 600 bu by sample (white) at 56c, on track. Total, 7,800

by sample (white) at 56c, on track. Total, 7,800 bu.

Rye was very quiet, and a shade easier, though the inspection of this morning was limited to one car-load. There were no buying orders on the floor. Sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 at 94c; 400 bu by sample at 96c; and 200 bu do at 90\(^3\)\(\frac{4}{c}\). Total, 1,400 bu.

Bariey was in better speculative demand, and ruled 1\(^3\)\(\frac{6}{c}\)\(\text{c}\) higher in consequence, the light receipts acting as a stimulus to buyers, though very little was wanted for consumption, as the brewers are understood to be pretty well filled up. Seller the month sold at \$1.26\(^4\)\(\frac{6}{c}\) closing at \$1.26\(^4\)\(\frac{6}{c}\) (closing at \$1.26\(^4\)\(\frac{6}{c}\) (closing at \$1.27\(^2\)\(\frac{1}{c}\).28, and No. 3 at \$1.13\(^2\)\(\frac{1}{c}\).16, the inside in Central, and the outside in A., D. & Co.'s houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at \$1.26\(^4\)\(\frac{1}{c}\) (5,000 bu do at \$1.27; 12,000 bu do at \$1.26\(^4\)\(\frac{1}{c}\) (5,000 bu do at \$1.27; 1000 bu do at \$1.27; 1000 bu do at \$1.28; 1000 bu do at \$1.20; 1000 bu do at \$1.2

Total, 25,690 bu.

THE LIQUOR TRADE OF CANADA.

THE Monetary Times, of Canada, gives statistics showing the importation of foreign liquors for the year 1873 to have been 3,013,498 gallons, of a value of \$2,105,929, beside the amount remaining in bond at the end of the year. Home production of spirits was 5,547,517 gallons, of which 4,739,027 went into consumption; of malt liquors, 11,060,521 gallons, of which 10,975,160 were consumed at home, making a grand total for consumption in the Dominion of over 7,300,-800 gallons of spirits, and over 11,400,000 of malt liquors; or enough, says the Times, of the former to give every man, woman, and child from the Atlantic to the Pacinic 2 gallons each, and of the latter over 3 gallons. In this production the grain used was very considerable and shows the large outlet. this production the grain used was very considerable, and shows the large outlet afforded to the grain of the Dominion by these manufactures. In the production of malt liquided 30,309,789 lbs of malt for the ma

Or over 2.500,000 bu of grain, the greater part of which was Indian corn from the Western States. This does not include the native wines of Canada, which are another important item. To sum up the result in dollars and cents, here is what was paid in 1873:

2,673,623 galls brandy, etc., at say \$5.00....\$12,868,115 4,739,021 galls winkly, at say \$2.50.....\$11,847,567 11,415,035 galls beer, etc., at say 600.....6,849,021

Total cost.....

Total cost.

LATEST.

Wheat closed a shade higher in the afternoon than on 'Change, under a moderate demand. Seller January sold at 90½@90½c and seller February at 91½@901½c, both closing at the outside. Seller December was nominal at 89½c. Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 74½c seller the month!; 67½c. new, seller January, and 72½c seller May. Oats were dull and ½c off, closing at 53½@53¾c seller the month. Sales were reported of 12 cars California barley at \$1.45. Mess pork and lard were higher, and meats steady. Sales as follows: 250 brls do at \$20.30; 500 brls do at \$20.32½; 250 brls do at \$20.35; 750 brls do at \$20.35; 750 brls do at \$20.65. Sales of Jard were: 1,500 tes seller February at \$13.70; 500 tes do at \$13.55; 250 tes seller March at \$13.70. Sales of meats: 20,000 ths short clear at 9½c, loose; 20,000 ths long clear at 9½c, loose.

20,000 lbs short clear at 9%c, 100se; 20,000 lbs long clear at 9%c, 10ose.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was rather quiet but steady at the advance noted above, closing at \$19,50@19.75 cash, 2,000 seller January, \$20.35@20.37% seller February, and \$20.65@20.75 seller March. Sales: 500 brls seller January at \$20.90, 100 brls seller February at \$20.37%, 250 brls seller February at \$20.37%.

Lard was firmly held above the views of buyers, hence a moderate business. Quoted at \$13.12½ @13.20 cash, \$13.30@13.35 seller January \$13.52½@13.55 seller February, and \$13.75 seller March, Sales include 1,750 tes seller March at Meats were quiet and firm at 'Change prices.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$1.94@1.95.

BROOM—CORN—With the exception of a light retail business there is little doing. Prices are unaltered, as follows: Extra hurl, 11@12c; No. 1 hurl, 9@10c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 8@9 ,c; common to fair do, 7@8c; choice stalk braid, 8@9c; inferior brush, 7@7%c; crooked, 3% 6%%c.

of 100 bris white winter extras on private terms; 150 bris spring extras (Minnesota) at \$4.75; 100 bris do at \$4.00; 100 bris do at \$4.00; 100 bris do on private terms; 100 bris superfines at \$3.50; 100 bris do at \$3.00; 100 bris do at \$4.00; 100 bris do at \$4.50; 100 bris do at \$4.50; 100 bris do at \$6.50; 80 bris do at \$6.20; 100 bris do at \$6.25. Total, 1,430 bris. Also, 10 tons bran at \$16.00 on track; 10 tons do (rye) at \$17.00, free on board. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Choice to favorite winters. \$5.25 & 6.50 Common to good do. \$4.55 & 64.75 Fair shipping do. \$4.00 & 4.25 & 5.00 & 4.25 Patent spring extras. \$6.00 & 4.25 & 6.40 & 4.75 Patent spring extras. \$6.00 & 4.50 & 4.75 Patent spring extras. \$6.00 & 4.50 & 4.75 Patent spring extras. \$6.00 & 6.50 & 6.50 Bran. \$6.00 & 6.50 & 6.50 Bran. \$16.00 & 6.65 86%c. BUTTER—There is no surplus of fine table butter,

Brooks, \$7.50; Blossburg, \$8.50; Hocking Valley, \$7.00: Indiana block, \$6.50; Minonk, \$5.50; Wilmington, \$5.00: GOOPERAGE—Pork barrels were in active request and firmer. Tierces were lower, selling in cars with barrels at \$1.45. Quotations: Pork barrels, \$1.35(a)1.40; lard tierces, \$1.45. flour barrels, 48(a)53c; whisky barrels, \$1.90(a)2.00; pork staves, rough, \$15.00(a)9.00; do, bucked, \$18.00(a)23.00; tierce staves, rough, \$20.06 (a)22.00; bucked or sawed, \$26.00(a)28.00; whisky staves, rough, \$25.00(a)8.00; do, bucked, \$28.00(a)30.00; flour-staves, \$7.00(a)8.00; circle flour heading, 73(a)90; tight poles, \$25.00(a)8.00; circle flour heading, 73(a)90; tight poles, \$25.00(a)8.00; are larger pork barrels at \$1.35, 1000 pork barrels at \$1.375, 1.500 and 2 cars pork barrels at \$1.40; 1 car at \$1.375 for pork barrels, and \$1.45 for larger theres. ard tierces. EGGS-Were dull and weak, at 24@25c for strictly

kets generally, and may be even a moderate advance in the course of the winter. But it would be too sanguing and dangerous to expect that our winter prices will last into spring, or that England in spring would pay America those prices at which wheat is apparently now being stored in the large centres of your country.

The barley receipts of this season at this point, to date, include fully 314 car-loads of California, and 95,000 bu Canada.

The proposition to amend the rules of the Board of Trade in regard to corners will come up for action by the full Board to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, in the small hall. The Board has a knotty problem to solve, and it is very probable that no conclusion will be reached in the first session, unless the matter be ended by a vote to table it.

The better crops in Europe caused a rather extensive lessening of the carrying trade from our Atlantic seaports to Great Britain. The Comard Line took off two steamers, the Anchor two, and some other lines one each. The shipments of provisions, flour, and grain on one line in October last were only 480 tons, against nearly 5,000 but do at \$8\frac{1}{2}c; 20,000 bu not at \$8\frac{1}{2}c; 20,000 bu No. 2 spring at \$9\frac{1}{2}c; 20,000 bu do at \$8\frac{1}{2}c; 20,000 bu do at \$8\frac{1}{2}c; 20,000 bu do at \$8\frac{1}{2}c; 20,000 bu not at \$8\frac{1}{2}c; 20,000 mixed, 63, 67, c; do pared, 22625c; blacklerries, new, 1164115; c; rasoberries, new, 30, 641c; pitted cherries, 31, 632c, NUTS—Fifterts, 146, 15c; almonds, Terragona, 246, 25c; Naples walnuts, 166, 18c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 13, 614c; Brazils, 105, 611; c; pecans, Texas, 11; 612; c; willington peanuts, fancy, 156, 41c; do second quality, 7, 68c; Tennessee peanuts, firsts, 7; 68c;

ond quality, 7@Sc; Tennessee peanute, firsts, 7½@Sc; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The movement was confined to filling small outside and local orders. The condition of the apple market is far from satisfactory, though some profess to see the dawn of a better state of affairs. The stock is heavy, and, although a good deal of fruit is moving, the receipts prevent any perceptible diminution of the stock in store. Much of the fruit is in poor condition, and dealers are very willing to shade prices, but choice sound apples are held with some firmness. Quotations; Walaga and Messins lemons, \$7.00@S.00; Louisiana oranges, \$5.00@9.00 per br!; Messina do, \$4.00@5.00 per box; apples, per br!, \$1.00@5.00 winter do, \$2.25@2.75; cranberries, \$10.00 @41.50 per br!; wild do, \$9.00@10.00; Malaga grapes, \$5.00@6.50 per keg.

\$1.00@2.00; winter do. \$2.23@2.75; cranberries, \$10.00 @11.00 per ber; wild do. \$2.00@10.00; Malaga grapes, \$3.00@5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—An advance in New York yesterday of a ½c in Rio coffee has temporarily checked the tendency to decline, which has characterized the market here for some time past, the feeling to-day being firm. Sugars are quiet, but are firmly held,—A's being specially strong, owing to the light stock on hand. A free movement in sirups and molasses is noted, and sales of spices, soaps, and other lines also made a good showing. We quote:

Bi-Cars, Soda—760 %c.

OOFFEES—Mocha, 34%@35%c; O. G. Java, \$24@ 33%c; Java, No. 2.2@30c; choice plantation Ceylon, 23%@23%c; foncy Rio, 23%@23%c; choice do, 23%@23%c; foncy Rio, 23%@23%c; choice do, 23%@23%c; foncy Rio, 23%@23%c; choice do, 23%@23%c; or prime Rio, 23%@23%c; good do, 21@21%c; common do, 20@20%c; roasting do, 15@18%c; Singapore Java, 23%@23%c; Costa Rica fancy, 23@24c; do prime, 23%@23%c; Toasting do, 15@18%c; Good Rica fancy, 23@24c; do prime, 23%@23c; daracino, 23%@24%c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17%@18c; stearne, full weight, 15%@18c; do, do, not weight, 14%@15c.

RICE—Patha, 7%@74c; Rangoon, 6%@7c; Carolina, 6@38%c; Louislana, 7@74%c!, Rangoon, 6%@7c; Carolina, 6@38%c; fair do, 8%@3%c; common do, 7%@88c; Roi, 10%c; extra flo, 10%c; do No. 2, 10%@10%c; B, 10%c; extra do, 10%c; for No. 2, 10%c; eloice molasses sugar, 9%@3%c; fair do, 8%@3%c; common do, 7%@88c; No. Common to choice, 7%@99c.

Siups—Diamond drips, \$1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house sirup, 60@65c; extra do, 70@75c; good sugar-house sirup, 60@65c; extra do, 70@75c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 75@78c; do prime, 70@75c; do common molasses, 40 @45c.

Salentus—Common to best, 7@99c.

Salentus—Common to best, 7@99c.

in, 8@10c % ib. LUMBER—There were no new features. The yard

| asually a quiet month. Stocks are large and | general |
|--|---------|
| well-assorted, except a large deficiency in the | ae supp |
| of fencing. Prices are comparatively steady | |
| and the same of th | • |
| First clear\$50.00 | @52,00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch 46.00 | @48,00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch 38,00 | @40.00 |
| Third clear, thick 43.00 | @45,00 |
| Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together. | 6 |
| rough 38,00 | @40.00 |
| Clear siding, 1st and 2d together 20,00 | @21.00 |
| First common siding 18,00 | @19,00 |
| Flooring, first common. dressed 31,00 | @33,00 |
| Flooring, second common, dressed 25,00 | € 27.00 |
| A wagon-box boards 38.00 | @40.00 |
| B wagon-box boards 28.00 | @30.00 |
| A stock boards | @38,00 |
| B stook boards 26.00 | @28.00 |
| | |

A or Star. 3.00 (a) 2.55
Shingles on track (A) 2.75 (a) 2.87
METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The volumers was up to the recent average, and the track enerally speaking, is satisfactory. Prices are strong or some articles. We repeat:

for some articles. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, \$11.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, \$11.00. [O. \$1.00.
Pro Tin-Large, 28c; small, 29c; bar, 30c.
SOLDER-No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c.
LEAD-Pig, Twc; bar, 8%@9c; lead pipe, 8%@8%c;
cut do, 8%@9c.
COPPER-Bottoms, 39c; sheathing copper, 32c.
SEREET ZINO-Full casks, 10%c; less quantity, 11c;

COPPER—Bottoms, SSc; sheathing copper, 222.

SHEET ZINO—Full casks, 10%c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 83%c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5%c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia A, 15c; B, 12c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11%c; 13 and 14, 12%c; 15 to 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Wer in moderate request at \$3.62% rates, with 12%c off to the trade.

OILS—We quote the general market quiet and steady. Lard oil was less firmly held owing to the depreciation in the value of the raw material, but other oils were held at fully former rates. Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. 12c; do Hilmois legal test, 150 deg., 13%@14c; do headight, 175 deg., 17647%c; extra winter lard oil, \$1.12; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 80c; lnuseed raw, 83 @85c; do, boiled, 88@90c; whale, 77@78c; sperm. 2.25@2.35; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, \$1.05; do, extra, 90@39c; do, No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; elephant oil, 90c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 43@44c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 15@15%c; naphtha, common, 12%@13c.

Eastern peachplows so d at 80@90c, and Western at 78 POTATOES—Were in fair local request and firm. @80c; mixed at 65@70c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Choice fresh poultry was 380c; mixed at 65@70c.
POULTRY AND GAME.—Choice fresh poultry was

(200c; mixed at 50(200c.)

POULTRY AND GAME.—Choice fresh poultry was salable to the local trade and shippers. There is still an abundance of worthless stock on the market. The market is glutted with game, some of which has been exposed for sale so long that buyers are afraid to touch it. Fresh quali and prairie chickens sell slowly to retailers. We quote: Turkeys, dressed, 4(20c; chickens, dressed, \$1.50(2.50, or 50, 50 per lb; ducks, \$3.00(3.75; do per lb. 7626c; prairie chickens, \$2.25(2.50; mallard ducks, \$3.25; qual, 60(3.75c; venison saddles, 10(212c; rabbits, 50(2.65c) mallard ducks, \$2.25; qual, 60(3.75c; venison saddles, 10(212c; rabbits, 50(2.65c). Timothy was more active at slightly shaded prices. Sales were made at \$2.25(2.55; Clover was dull and easy at \$5.60(2.57c), and mammoth at \$6.10(3.62c). Flax was scarce and firm at \$1.80(2.50). Prime Hungarian was easier, selling at 77(2.6c). Millet was nominal. Sales: 337 bags timothy at \$2.55; 581 bags do at \$2.50; 180 bags at \$2.25(2); 12 bags at \$2.25(2); 180 bags prime Hungarian at 71(2.6c).

SALT—Continues in fair request on interior account, and steally. Onendags and Saginaw, fine, \$1.65; Canada do, \$1.70; ordinary coarse, \$1.00; coarse diamond, \$2.12\sigma; dairy without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.60; shoth of airy, per sack, \$4.00(24.25.).

WOOL—A few small orders were piaced at current quant sites. Good to prime the washed. \$5.6570; poor 35.00; Ashton dairy, her sack, \$4.00@4.25. WOOL—A few small orders were placed at current quotations; Good to prime tub-washed, 55@57c; poor to good tub-washed, 45@52c; fine and medium washed feece, 45@47c; coarse washed fleece, 45@45c; medium and coarse unwashed, 30@34c; fine unwashed, 37@30c; pulled wool, 42@47c. Unmerchantable and burry wool, 5@10c less.

| CHICAGO. | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| THURSDAY E | | |
| The receipts during the week hav | | |
| Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheet |
| Monday 1,600 | 22,743 | - 37 |
| Tuesday 2,500 | 25, 294 | 2,05 |
| Wednesday 2,008 | 21,103 | 3.04 |
| Thursday 1,900 | 22,021 | 1,67 |
| Total 8,008 | 91,161 | 6,94 |
| Same time last week 11,527 | 163,278 | 5,07 |
| Week before last | 134,040 | 6,39 |
| Shipments were as follows: | | |
| Catt'e. | Hogs. | Sheep |
| Monday 90 | 4,854 | 19 |
| Tue-day 1,116 | 5,665 | 1,08 |
| Wednesday 762 | 5,709 | 1,88 |
| | - | _ |

Total. 1,988 16,228 3,129
CATTLE—Fair activity was apparent in the cattle
trade, and prices were steadier; indeed, the general
market wore an improved look as compared with its
condition earlier in the week. The fact that the receipts embraced a class of stock considerably above the
recent average contributed not a little toward the favorable change. There were more choice cattle in the
yards to-day than arrived during all the preceding
days of the week, and we note a number of transfers at
\$5.75.66.75 for choice to extra. and at \$7.008.90 for

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,550 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year
to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to
1,450 lbs.

5.50@6.00

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed
steers, averaging 1,250 to
1,450 lbs. 3.75(34.25

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 600 to 1,050 lbs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.

Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed.

Cattle—Texas, wintered North

Cattle—Texas, through droves

1
Cattle—Texas, through droves.

75@78c; do prime, To@75c; do common, 52@5c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@58c; common molasses, 40@43c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 7@9%c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 4@65c.

American 256@8cc; common to best, 4@65c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 4@65c.

American 256@8cc; common to best, 4@65c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 4@65c.

American 256@8cc; common to best, 4@65c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 4@65c.

American 256@8cc; common to best, 4@65c.

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American 256@8cc; common to best, 4@65c.

American 256@8cc; common to best.

SALERATUS—Common to best.

SALERATUS—Common to best.

SALERATUS—Common to best.

SALERATUS—Allapec, 17@18%c; closes, 50.6.8.

SALERATUS—Allapec, 17@18%c; closes, 60.6.8.

SALERATUS—Allapec, 17@18%c; closes, 60.6.8.

SALERATUS—Allapec, 17@18%c; closes, 60.6.8.

SALERATUS—Allapec, 17@18%c; c

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 493; total for the week, 7,463. Market dull and slow. About yesterday's prices for good cattle, with common stock a shade weaker. But few buyers in attendance. SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,000; total for the week, 14,600. Market dull. Owners asking above buyers' views. Western sheep, \$4,006,525. Hogs—Receipts, 4,400; total for the week, 21,000. Market inactive. Yorkers, \$6.50@6,55; heavy hogs, \$27,20,67.40.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 2,618 head; for the week so far, 3,706 head. Supply fair. Market dull at 3/c decline. Quality generally common to medium. Good to extra very scarce. Extra, 6%c; good, 5%(66c; common to medium, 4/6 bc; stockers, 363%c; tulls, 2%(63%c. Hoos—Receipts for two days, 6,955 head; for the week so far, 10,175 head. Yorkers, 36.50(6.70; Philiadelphics, \$7.45(6.765.

SHEEF—Receipts for two days, 5,600 head; for the week so far, 14,400 head. Best, 34,90(6.15; medium, 34.26(6.75. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Breves—Beceipts, 1,120, making 2,620 for three days, against 2,340 same time last

week. Market dull, with good stock scarce and firm, and inferior plenty and weak. Native steers range from 81/6/13/c, and Texans from 71/6/9/3/c.

SHEEF AND LAMBS-Receipts, 4,030, making 6,680 for three days, against 9,760 same time last week. Demand fair for fat stock, and dull for common, with limited business at 31/6/0/1/c for sheep, and 51/6/7/3/c for lambs. A few fancy and premium sheep sold at 65/6/7/c.

65/@7c.
Swine—Arrivals, 4,770, making 14,770 for three days, against 20,200 same time last week. Live dull at \$5.00@7.25 per 100 bs. with sales of 2 cars Ohios, 171 bs. average, at \$7.00, and 1 car, 250 bs. at \$7.12½. Dressed quiet at \$2,08% of for city, and \$2,08% of for Western. ST. LOUIS.

quiet at 83/485/c for city, and 83/485/c for Western. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Hoos—Dull and lower; receipts, 15,000; good packing grades, 85.5048.75.

CATILE—Dull; receipts, 1,500; good to choice native steers, \$4.5045.50; common to fair butchers', \$1.75

(33.25; good shipping Texans, \$3.25(3.75.)

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—Hoos—Opened dull; subsequently a brisk demand sprung up, but towards the close the market again ruled dull, and about 12,000 remain unsold. Sales : Common, \$6.006.20; medium to fair, \$6.50(6.73; good packing grades, \$5.80 (37.00; choice to extra butchers', \$7.10(3.7.20; bulk sales, \$6.50(6.90.) Receipts, 9,990; shipments, 482.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—CATILE—Dull; common grades a shade lower; very best, \$4.94 (2); first quality, 43(4)5/3; sales, 2,411.

Hoos—In moderate demand at 83(4)94/c. Receipts, \$6.67.

Sheep—Firm at 4(8)4/c. Receipts, 1,298.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s@23s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 5d@9s 9d; spring, 8s 8d@9s 2d; white, 9s 10d@10s 3d; club, 10s 4d@10s 7d. Corn, 38s 3d@38s 6d. Fork, 85s. Lard, 64s.

Liverpool, Dec. 10—2 p. m.—Corn, 38s 6d. Rest unchanged.

Pants, Dec. 10.—Specie in the Bank of France has increased 11,717,000 francs during the past week.

LoxDox, Dec. 10.—Consols—Money, 91,4@91½; account, 92½; 65s, 106½; 67s, 109½; 10-40s, 104½; new 6s, 103; New York Central, 93; Erie, 24½; preferred, 38.

new 6s, 103; New York Central, 93; Erie, 244; preferred, 38.
Tallow, 47s 3d.
The builton in the Bank of England has increased 2305,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to its liabilities, which last week was 37% per cent, is now 44% per cent.
Paris, Dec. 10.—Rentes, 62f 14c.
Liverroot, Dec. 10.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 75,0375d; Orleans, 75,038d; sales, 12,000 baies, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,000 American.
Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 38s 6d. Long clear middles, 52s. Short ribs, 55s. Tallow, 42s 9d. Shoulders, 33s. Long cut hams, 50s.

New York Dry-Goods Market. New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Dec. 10.—Beckage trade in domestic goods quiet in nearly all departments, and jobbing branches inactive. Cotton goods singelin, and agents closing out some accumulations of bleached cottons at concessions in prices. Utica Siench bleached shirtings are now 13 c. Crescent brown sheetings are reduced to 9 c. Frints in fair demand. Initial, motto, and lines handkerchiefs selling freely, and real lace goods more active.

The Produce Markets.

New York, Dec. 10.—Cotton—Dull; middling uplands, 14%; futures closed quiet; sales, 30,600 bales; December, 16. 4-16.416%; January, 14%; February, 14-3-16; March, 15-3-16:15-3-32c, April, 15 17-32c; May, 15%; June, 16.3-16c; July, 16.15-32c.

May, 15%; June, 16.3-16c; July, 16.15-32c.

FLOUE Dull and in buyer's favor; receipts, 11,000 bris; superfine Western and State, \$4,10.44.60; common to good, \$4,856_5.00; good to choice, \$5,056_65.76; white wheat extra, \$5.7666.25; extra Ohio, \$4,65_63.76; St. Louis, \$5.006_8.00. Rye flour steady at \$4.20_65.70. CORN MEAL-More active; Western, \$4.10@4.75.

Conn Meal.—More active; Western, \$4.10@4.75.
Grain—Wheat steady and in fair demand; receipts,
54.000 bu; No. 1 spring, \$1.18@1.23; old No. 2 do,
\$1.15@1.17; No. 3 do, \$1.07@1.09; No. 2 Chicago,
\$1.10@1.12; No. 2 Milwanker, \$1.14@1.15; No. 2
Northwestern, \$1.12; ungraded lows and Minnesota
apring, \$1.07@1.25; winter red Western, \$1.19@1.26;
amber Western, \$1.27@1.30; white Western, \$1.28@
1.37; white Michigan extra, \$1.37. Rye steady, Barley quiet. Malt quiet. Corn quiet; receipts, \$1,000
bu; old Western in store, 93c; afloat, 95@95%c;
new yeliow and mixed Western, \$8@33c; new white,
\$9@90c, Oats heavy; closed steady; receipts, 18,000
bu; mixed Western, 67@68%c; white do, 68@69c.
Hovs—Firm. HOPS-Firm.
GROCERIES-Coffee firm. Sugar dull and nomi nal; refining, 8%c; muscovado and refined, 8c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet. PETROLEUM—Heavy and lower; refined, 11%c;

PETROLEUM—Heavy and Roger; Transcaperrude, 57-16c.

RESIN—Dull; strained, \$2.15@2.20

TURPENTINE—Heavy; 34c.

EGGS—Firm at 28@29c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and nominal; old mess, \$21.00. Beef fairly active; plain mess, \$10.00@10.50; extra do, \$12.50. Cut meats quiet and firm; pickled shoulders, in bulk, 7%c; hams, 11c; middles unsettled, held higher; Western long clear, 10%c; short clear, nominally 10%c. Lard decidedly firm; prime steam, \$13.50 cash; \$13.37%@13.50 January, \$13.62% @13.75 February.

@13.75 February. BUTTER—Steady; Western, 20@360. CHEESE—Quiot. WHISKY—Lower; \$1.00%@1.01. CLOVER SEED—\$10.00.

7,168 bales. FLOUR—In fair demand and firm. Grain—Corn easier; 84,635c. Oats quiet and un-

Ghain—Corn easier; brosses, changed, changed, Bran—Quiet at \$21.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Lard easier at 14½ Gs 13½c. Bulk means unchanged.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—Grain—Wheat neglected. Corn dull and heavy; 7.000 bu naw on track at 80c. Oats dull; 1 car Western at 57c on track. Rye neglected. Barley, better demand; 3 cars Canada at \$1.50; 2,000 bu 2-rowed State at \$1.55.

CLEVELAND, C. Dec. 10.—Grain—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet and steady.

unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet and steady. Perroleum-Firm; standard white, car-lots, 8%e; Ohio State test, 10 %c; small lots, 16%2c higher. Receiprs—Wheat, 3,150 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 650 bu.

DETROIT.

SHOWN THE STANDARD THE STANDAR

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
O., Dec. 10.—Corron—Dull and un-

CINCHNAIT, 0., Dec. to.—Cotton hanged at 134c.
FLOUB—Steady and in moderate demand.
GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; red, \$1.10@1.12.
Corn in good demand at firm prices; 73ca75c. Oats in light demand; holders firm at 53ca92c. Rye steady; moderate demand at \$1.10. Barley in light demand

in light demand; holders firm at 58@62c. Rye steady; moderate demand at \$1.10. Barley in light demand and holders firm.

OHLS—Unchanged.
EGGS—Steady; moderate demand at 26c.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
CHESES—Steady; moderate demand at 15@15%c.
PROVISIONS—Fork fair and advanced; \$19.78. Lard active and advanced; sales of steam at 12%@12%c, closing at 36c asked; kettle, 13%c. Bulk meats fair and firm at 76a7%@9%@9%@10@10%c. Bacom—Only jobbing demand; 9%@11%@11%c. Green meats a shade firmer; sales of shoulders at 6%@6%c; sides, 9%@3%c; hams, 10%@10%c.

WHISKX—Fair and firm at 97c.

MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE, Wiss, Dec. 10.—FLOUR—In light de-MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 10.—FLOUR—In light de-

MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 10.—Flours—In light demand.
GHAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 1, Milwaukee, 9114c; No. 2, 89c; January, 894c; February, 914c, Oats in moderate demand; No. 2, in store, 53c. Cornsteady; No. 2 nominal at 73c. Rys in better demand; No. 1, 96c. Barley in good demand and higher; No. 2, \$1.28½; No. 3, un store, \$1.11.
PROVINONS—A trifle firm. Mess pork \$19.25@19.50; cash; February nominal at \$20.00@20,25; prime mess, \$17.00; extra prime, \$14.50. Prime, lard, 13@134c. Sweet-pickled hams, 11@114c. Dry-salted shoulders, 6%@61&c, loose; middles, 94@10c, boxed.
Hogs—Dressed firm and higher; \$8.00@8.25 for good to choice. Live in good demand at \$6.50@7.20.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; oats, 200 bu; wheat, \$7,000 bu;

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; cats, 600 bu; wheat, none.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—Grain—Wheat firm; Pennsylvania and Ohio red, \$1.15@1.18; white, \$1.20@1.25.

New ear corn, 75@78c; shelled, 78@90c.

PETROLEUM—Crude firm; \$25@85c at Parker's; refined, 11½c, Philadelphia delivery.

NEW OELEANS.

NEW OELEANS.

NEW OELEANS.

NEW OELEANS.

NEW OELEANS.

Oec, 10.—Lard—Drooping; tierce, 14½@12c keg, 15@15½c.

WHISKY—Scarce; ordinary Western rectified would command \$1.02@1.03.

Other articles unchanged.

COTTON—Demand active; sales, 8,200; prices stronger in the morning; in the afternoon easier; receipts,

87,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 5,000 brls; oats, 600 bu; wheat,

ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.

ordinary, 12%c; low middling, 13%c; middle ordinary, 12%c; low middling, 12%; middles, 13%c.
FLOUR—Firm.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 51.56 cash and Grain—Wheat firmer; No. 3 do,\$1.04@1.04%. Corn higher; Seller December; No. 3 do,\$1.04@1.04%. Corn higher; 51.53 No. 51.04 Call. Cal

1,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

LATEST—At the Brokers' Board, lard was offered a
13%c for February; 18%c bid. Fifty cents per bu
was paid to "put" mess pork at \$19.50 for February
and the same price paid to "call" pork at \$20.00 for
February.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10,-Cor-

Locisyller, 19. Corner of the late of the reg. 15%с. Whisky-97с.

WHISEY—91C.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—FLOUR—Less active, sienty. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—FLOUR—Less active, steady, and unchanged,
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; red, \$1.22; with
\$1.336-1.42. Rye; \$1.00. New yellow corn,
mired, 83@36c. Oats in good demand; white of
68%c; mixed, 66c.
WHISKT—Dull at \$1.02.
PEREOLEUM—Refined, 11%c; crude, in berrein \$46.00.
BUITER—Easy; prime Western, 34@35c; deday
rolls, 35@34c.
CHERSE—Steady; fine Western, 15%@160; Fine
14@15c.
EGOS—Steady; Western, 31@32c.
OSWEGO,
OSWEGO, Doc. 10.—GRAIN—White wheat quiet; Ma
1 Milwaukee club, \$1.22. Corn dull; new high mine
92c. Barley firm; Canada, \$1.50.

The King Recovers

Grants an Intervie MARINE. Port of Chicago, Dec. 10.

Bark C. K. Nims, Buffaio, 800 tons hard coal, Bark Harvey Bissell, Cheboygan, 450 m lumber, Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 50 m lumber, Charles, No clearances to-day.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Explanation of Reference Marks. -† Saturday copted. * Sanday excepted. ; Monday excepted. ! five Sunday at \$100 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. Leave. | Arrive.

a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinziests.
Depot corner of Canal and Kinziests. MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD. Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louin ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springheld, Alton and S. Lou Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Nadional bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 121 Randolphs. Leave. | Arri

Union Devot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot. Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du 8:00 a.m. U:00a a Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express.

Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens Foint, Fraine du Chies, d. Northern lovs, Mail.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. ot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Promty-secon Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, in Clarks, and at depots. Leave. | Arrive.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Penty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot. Leave, Arrive. CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE. From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railney depot. on-ner Clinton and Carroll-ets., West Side. Ticket often U Randoiph-st., and at depot.

KANKAKEE LINE.

Leave. Arrise. Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express 8:00 s. m. 8:00 s. m. 1:00 PITSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
From depot corner Clinton and Carrollests. Fest Side
Picket office, 121 Kandolph-st., and at depot.

PITISBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 5 5:15 p. m. 8 32 a. a. 10:00 p. m. +9:00 a. a. 4:55 a. m. 5:50 p. a. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. opol, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sis. Read of Grand Pacific Hotel.

LEGAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.,

County of Providence, as

James Tillinghast, Aministrator, vs. Job Andrew

I to the heirs at-law and next of kin of Thomas Andrew
formerly of Providence, who died in the year less
formerly of Providence, who died in the year less
formerly of Providence, who died in the year less
in said cause on the 9th/lay of October, A. D. ANDEWS
given by his will, upon the death of less in the children of his sister, Alles Smith
directed the distribution of the state of said Tilloha vices, as the
descendant NDREWS, living at the date of the distribution of the state of said Tilloha vices, as his widow, viz.: the 5th day of April, A. D. In
file and make good their claims before the
as Master in said cause;
Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to
ANDREWS, as aforesaid.
ANDREWS, as aforesaid.
ANDREWS, as aforesaid.
Samuel, we office, at No. 41

Master in Changes in said cause

Notice of the state of the state of the said Thomas

ANDREWS, as aforesaid.

Samuel, we office, at No. 41

Master in Changes in said cause

Notice of the said City of Providence.

KALAKAU

A Few Chicagoan Out to Meet Hi

And Find Him W and Bilious.

Lieut. Whiting Tells th of Their Trip, His Impressions of the S

Islands and Their Peo

Gov. Kapena and His Re Ideas.

He Turns Out to Have Newspaper Man.

The Object of His Mission Stated to the President F

So the Baffled Reporters draw.

The regality of the Sandwich Islan-tically considered, has been already written of. The histories of Queen E. Lunahlo, and other dusky monarchs absolutely unpronounceable and a orthographical, have been rendered orthographical, have been reputered miliar to the average reader by col grams and correspondence having re the Royal persons indicated. When bears of the Sandwich Islands he Capt. Cook, and the memory of comparable navigator suggests a c comparable navigator suggests a c museum,—a club for every museum,— on treasured for the curious being to be covered with the brains of who gave a civilized existence to the volcanic isles. It would be rather relate step by step the gradual intim relate step by step the gradual intim sprang up between the aboriginals Americans, who fairly supplanted the suffice it to say that our people are i accendant on the islands, and the miss newly-inaugurated King Kalakaua to ton has direct bearing on the question

A RECIPROCITY TREATY between us and the Sandwichers. choly fact, which any school geograp found to contain, is that the islands, covered by Cook, contained 400,000 p that now the population is reduced 51,500, of which number over 7,000 long to the native race. Suga chief product of the Sandwich Islands, over this realm, divided much by vaised by the caprice of Nature from the Professional State of the Nature from the Profession of the State the Pacific, that King Kalakaua rules. News of King Kal's departure from cisco, over the Central Pacific rout been duly received, the officers of the

Burlington & Quincy Railroad resolve their traditional hospitality by meeting al guest at some distance from town

A CORDIAL CHICAGO RECEPTION Accordingly, the palace eleesping-car attached to the regular morning expres depot at 10 o'clock yesterday, having Mesars. D. W. Hitchcock and Sam Pov Chicago, Burlington & Quincy : Fred Meyers, of the Pittsburg army of conductors and brakemen. miles from this city, where the train the honor of flying the Sandwich fla met and boarded. The trip was a ple the way being enlivened by song and often cheers and sometimes inebria the latter characteristic was, happil parent yesterday, because Republeago would disdain to appear the presence of South Seathough all the vintage of Cowere to foam around it. More solid were also provided, and the railre

and there, on the engine and on the of cars, fluttered INNUMERABLE PLAGS of America and the Sandwich Isla the rounting being a queer combinate colors and those of the Union Jack large crowd of country people through the regal train, in the Directors car—the one furthest back—King Kai was siffering very much from a billou brought on by long traveling on Consequently our rural cousins were dis-Consequently our rural cousins were did in the object of their visit, for even M not be smileful of countenance and manner when the stomach is uneas head racked by pitiless aches.

In the second rear car were assemble

proved themselves to be worthy of beone of the best roads in the United S

nally the village with the hardname w

In the second rear car were assemble THE SUITE OF THE RING, consisting of Gov. Kapena, of Mr Dominis, of Oahu; Lieutenant-O Whiting, of the United States Navy States Minister Pierce; Geb. Schofiel Francisco; Gen. Wherry, and others. Governors received the Chicago deleg cordially, and expressed their regret King was too ill to receive all the visi superience at Omaha the previous day tather severe, and he felt not alone fatigued, although deeply intereste prairies.

prairies.

The usual hospitalities were not the Saudwick prairies.

The usual hospitalities were not the manual hospitalities were not and the gentlemen from the Sandwich of Amiliarity with American customs quite agreeable all around. Gov. Ke full-blooded Hawaiian, and does cree nationality. His stature is dignified broad, and his face intellectual and good-humored. His hair, which is deep black, is rather straight; his manaped, and his fore intellectual and good-humored. His hair, which is deep black, is rather straight; his manaped, and his forehead expansive, of the Governor are intense in their his complexion is a light bronze, and letternely pleasing to the ear. In she bons fide South Sea gentleman, and have been intended by Nature study Democrat, for he has no to stiffness or pomposity about him, at has belonged to the Sandwich House for several years. He speaks English educated American, and seems to eu with almost an Irishman's relish. The has bareheaded when the party first when, of course, every man, bald-otherwise, exposed his skull to the party and put on his hat, saying.

Simone, Gentlemen.

Simone, Gentlemen.

Simone, Gentlemen.

Simone, Gentlemen.

Simone, Gentlemen.

Simone, Gentlemen.

Gov. Dominis, of Daha, is an American description.

ar.

Gov. Dominis, of Daha, is an American Ring Kal's pretty sister, "a stave call her, and she has made him Jr. He is a fine, military-looking marican mistakable United States common shim, which makes him remember the lepublican blood, "to the manor bor Minister Pierce is a good-looking man, who has been a resident of Hobalf a lifetime, and possesses great among the people of the islands.

LERUTENANT-COMMANDER WHIT who commanded the "Benicia" on the modern and the standard of the standard and the standard of the standar

irmer; No. 2 red, \$1.89 cash and No. 3 do,\$1.04(&1.04%. Corn higher; to location. Oats casher; \$7.937(%. at 98c. Rye lower; \$1.00(&1.02. at 98c. at 98

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—Cotton—Very dull of Lieut. Whiting Tells the Story k quiet at \$21.58. Bacon firm; lear rib, 12%c; clear, none here, 12613c. Bulk shoulders, 7%c; clear, 10%c. Lard—Tierce, 16%c

niet and steady; red, \$1.22; white, \$1.00. New yellow corn, \$2@85c; ats in good demand; white, 68@

\$1.02; ined, 111/c; crude, in barrels,81/c;

prime Western, 34@35c; choice,

fine Western, 15%@16e; prime.

OSWEGO. .—Grain—White wheat quiet; No. 11.22. Corn dull; new high mixed. Canada, \$1.50.

AERIVED.

Suffaio, 800 tons hard coal.

1. Cheboygan, 450 m lumber, 450 m

AD TIME TABLE

NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Wadison-si., and at the depots.

Arrise | Arrise | Arrise | Arrise | Wilson |

L & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

ke-st., and foot of Reenty-second-st.

ark-st., southeast corner of Randolph,

arner of Madison.

Leave. Arrive.

5 00 a. m. 8 305 p. m.
8 30 a. m. 9 90 p. m.
8 30 a. m. 9 30 p. m.
10 35 a. m.
15 15 p. m. 18 30 a. m.
17 9 00 p. m. 18 30 a. m.
18 30 a. m.

8:30 s. m. 8:05 p. m. 19:00 p. m. 6:30 s. m.

VAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, pposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Minneapolis, 9:3) a. m. 4:00 p. m.

Bay, Stevens' a Chien, & all 5:00 p, m. 7:50 p, m. 7:50 p, m. 7:50 p, m.

sa..... † 0 p. m. ‡ 6:45 a. m.

t. and foot of Ficenty-second st. Ticke Kandolph-st., near Clark. Leave. Arrive.

8 40 a. m. 8 45 p. m. 5 8 30 p. m. 7 730 a. m. 8 40 a. m. 8 45 p. m. 9 25 a. m. 4 05 p. m. 9 25 a. m. 7 00 a. m. 4 20 p. m. 9 22 a. m.

LINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

ie-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., icenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-st.,

Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

KANKAKEE LINE, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

ille & Cincin- 9:05 a. m. 8:25 p. m.

file & Cincin-(daily)..... 7:25 p. m. 8:20 a. m.

innati & St. Louis Railway depot, cor-rroll-ets., West Side. Ticket office, 121 at depot.

ille & Cincin-1lle & Cincin-7:30 p. m. 7:40 s. m.

Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side. 121 Kandolph-st., and at depot.

& New York 8:00 a. m. 8:40 p.m. 7 d New York 7:30 p. m. 7:40 a. m.

. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

K ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*Atchison Ex *10:15 a. m. * 3:30 p. m. *5:00 p. m. * 9:30 a. m. *10:00 p. m. * 6:15 a. m

F KHODE ISLAND, &C.,

Administrator, vs. Job Andrews &
In equity, No. 1, 189.

In equity, No. 1, 189.

and next of kin of Thomas Andrews,
and next of kin of Thomas Andrews,
ends, when Court, by decree and the state of the stat

their claims before the same; invento all persons claiming to be riven to all persons claiming to be riven to all persons of said THOMA: law or distributees of said THOMA: resaid, to come in on or before sair resaid. The said makes pool of the said resaid to the said resaid to the said resaid res

n Buren and Sherman-sis. Tie rand Pacific Hotel.

PREME COURT.

LEGAL.

Leave. | Arrive.

IR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

Leave. Arrive.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Leave. Arrive. & Prairie du * 8:00 a. m. *11:00a. m.

O & ALTON RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrive.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Western, 31@32c. OSWEGO.

MARINE.

f Chicago, Dec. 10.

as Impressions of the Sandwich Islands and Their People.

of Their Trip.

KALAKAUA.

Out to Meet Him.

and Find Him Wearled

and Bilious.

Ideas. He Turns Out to Have Been a

Rov. Kapena and His Religious

Newspaper Man. The King Recovers, and

Grants an Interview.

the Object of His Mission Must Be stated to the President First.

the Baffled Reporters Withdraw.

The regality of the Sandwich Islands, dynascally considered, has been already sufficiently sitten of. The histories of Queen Emma, King lanable, and other dusky monarchs with names belutely unpronounceable and almost nonrihographical, have been rendered quite familar to the average reader by copious telemms and correspondence having reference to be Royal persons indicated. Whenever one wars of the Sandwich Islands he thinks of lapt Cook, and the memory of that inpaparable navigator suggests a club and a meum, -a club for every museum, -the weaptreasured for the curious being supposed be covered with the brains of the man to gave a civilized existence to the aforesaid missic isles. It would be ratner tedious to miste step by step the gradual intimacy which grang up between the aboriginals and the cans, who fairly supplanted the English,smice it to say that our people are now in the secondant on the islands, and the mission of the newly-inaugurated King Kalakaua to Washington has direct bearing on the question of

A RECIPROCITY TREATY
between us and the Sandwichers. One melanboly fact, which any school geography will be found to contain, is that the islands, when discovered by Cook, contained 400,000 people, and that now the population is reduced to about 51,500, of which number over 7,000 do not beong to the native race. Sugar is the this product of the Sandwich Islands, and it is over this realm, divided much by water, and nised by the caprice of Nature from the bed of

he Pacific, that King Kalakana rules.

News of King Kal's departure from San Fransee, over the Central Pacific route, having ben duly received, the officers of the Chicago, Bartington & Quincy Railroad resolved to show

Refington & Quincy Railroad resolved to show were called. First of all, the Roman Catholic missionary does not commence his spiritual labors to ramming the Bible down unwilling throats. He begins by teaching the people agriculture and thrift, and gradually he leads them on until they learn to love him. Then, with the docility of little children, they listen to his religions advice, and after a time erabrace his glowing belief, which appears to suit them better than the colder creeds of the Dissenters. The latter have been rather a failure in the South Sea Islands.

R.—How do you account for it?

Gov. Kapena—Because they talked eternal Bible and nothing else. They were forever attending to the spiritual wants of the people, but had no care for their temporal requirements, as the Roman Catholic had. To prove what I say, the residue of the people agriculture and thrift, and gradually he leads them on until they learn to love him. Then, with the docility of little children, they listen to his religious advice, and after a time erabrace his glowing belief, which appears to suit them better than the colder creeds of the Dissenters. The latter have been rather a failure in the South Sea Islands.

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INNUMERABLE FLAGS America and the Sandwich Islands,-the mamerica and the Sandwich Islands,—the mer butting being a gueer combination of our word and those of the Union Jack. Quite a law crowd of country people througed around a regal train, in the Directors' car of which —the one furthest back—King Kai was reclining, case one furthest back—King Kai was reclining, selfering very much from a bilious attack, bright on by long traveling on the cars. Consequently our rural cousins were disappointed at the object of their visit, for even Majesty cannot be smileful of countenance and suave of manner when the stomach is uneasy, and the bad racked by pittless aches.

In the second rear car were assembled

In the second rear car were assembled

THE SUITE OF THE RING,
consisting of Gov. Kapena, of Mani; Gov.
lominis, of Oahu; Lieutenant-Commander
miling, of the United States Navy; United
States Minister Fierce; Gen. Schofield, of San
Fancisco; Gen. Wherry, and others. The two
overmors received the Chicago delegation most
radially, and expressed their regrets that the
lag was too ill to receive all the visitors. His
menence at Omaha the previous day had been
maker severe, and he felt not alone sick, but
hagned, although deeply interested in the
santes.

The naual 'hospitalities were not forgotten, at his gentlemen from the Sandwiches showed stanilarity with American customs which was plus agreeable all around. Gov. Kapena is a distorded Hawaiian, and does credit to his attainability. His stature is dignified, his chest and and his face intellectual and thoroughly pothumored. His hair, which is not a very splack, is rather straight; his mouth well and, and his forehead expansive. The eyes at the Governor are intense in their darkness; a complexion is a light bronze, and his voice is attempt pleasing to the ear. In short, he is a man side South Sea gentleman, and seems to the sumpset of the South Sea gentleman, and seems to any Democrat, for he has no approach stimess or pomposity about him, although he ablonged to the Sandwich House of Nobles atteral years. He speaks English like any stated American, and seems to enjoy a joke the almost an Irishman's relish. The Governor a bareheaded when the party first entered, the of course, every man, bald-headed or averse, exposed his skull to the public gaze. usual hospitalities were not forgotten,

breheaded when the party first entered, the of course, every man, bald-headed or the separation of course, every man, bald-headed or the separation of the s

os. Dominis, of Daha, is an American, who med King Kal's pretty sister, "a Chiefoss," the call her, and she has made him very hap. He is a fine, military-looking man, with the stable United States common senses about which makes him remember that he is of chican blood, "to the manor born." Inster Pierce is a good-looking old gentlewho has been a resident of Honolulu for alfetime, and possesses great influences the people of the islands.

LINTERANT-COMMANDER WHITINO, has been a resident of the voyage Hawaii to San Francisco, which lasted the "Benicia" on the voyage hawaii to San Francisco, which lasted

sailor, handsome, hardy, frank, and very agreea-ble as a conversationalist. In fact, as a talker, he divided the honors with Gov. Kapena. The TRIBUNE reporter and Commander Whiting had ne following talk:
R.—How long have you been a resident of the Few Chicagoans Go

Islands, Captain?

Capt. W.—About fifteen months. I was de-Capt. W.—About fifteen months. I was detailed to accompany the King on this journey.

R.—How do you like living in Hawaii?
Capt. W.—Very much, indeed. Fine climate, even temperature, cool nights. Couldn't ask for anything better in that line. The natives are agreeable, and there is plenty of American society.

R.—Is Gov. Kapena a fair type, physically

society.

R.—Is Gov. Kapena a fair type, physically speaking, of his nation?

Capt. W.—Yes. The natives are chiefly fine-looking men, though some of them are much darker than the Governor. They resemble our Indians more nearly,—straight-haired, and with strong, marked features. Here come two of the King's servants. They are fair specimens, and you can judge for yourself.

As he spoke, two tall, dark-skinned men, dressed in flannel jackets, approached. They were both well built, with blue-black hair and flashing eyes. In point of feature they were nearly Caucasian.

R.—Are they full-blooded Hawaiians?

Capt. Whitney—Without a cross. No "bar sinister" there, I assure you. The King is, however, rather-different in appearance from most of his countrymen. He has close curled hair and beard, and his features are not so prominent, although he is decidedly good looking. He is a fleshy man, weighing 220 pounds, although not more than 38 years old. In stature he is about 5 feet 11, or, perhaps, half an inch more. Nearly all of the Hawaiian race are tall.

The women.

R.—How do the females compare with the

THE WOMEN.

R.—How do the females compare with the men? Are they equals, as in the Caucasian race, or have they gone behind, like the women of the Indian breed?

Capt W.—The South Sea women are fully equal to the man in court of hybrides. equal to the men in point of physique. Some of them are very pretty, indeed. I have some specimens of Honolula beauty here, which I will

now you.

The Captain produced a handsome pocketalbum, which contained quite a portrait gallery of dashing beauties, many of them quite lovely to behold; with melting eyes and hair falling in glorious, tangled masses below their slender waists. They were attired like American ladies, when the dog-days rage. R.—Do the ladies preserve their good looks to

a very mature age?

Capt. W.—No,—they have a tendency to grow capt. W.—No,—they have a tendency to grow fat after five and twenty, which rather spoils them. Although so apparently robust, they are, after all, a most delicate race, and die off in alarming numbers. The consuses taken in the years 1870 and 1871 show that the deaths in those years exceeded the births by about 1,300. At years exceeded the births by about 1,300. At that rate, you will see that it will not take long to destroy the native race, which will be a great pity. You know they have reduced from 400,000 to about 50,000 within a comparatively short period?

In the midst of this conversation,

came over, and sat near the Captain.

R.—How do you account for the rapid falling off of your population?

Capt. W.—Gov. Kerney off of your population?

Capt. W.—Gov. Kapena can explain that point to you better than I could hope to do.

The Governor—Well, there are very many causes. Among them the undoubted one that civilization—the contact of the Caucasion with any other race almost inevitably produces the decay of the latter. This is the case with us. decay of the latter. This is the case with us. When Cook came to our islands we were barbarous but healthy. Our habits were different.

In those days my people, owing to their beautiful climate, wore very little clothing.

THE MISSIONARIES
came first with the Bible, and they spoke of fig-leaves and the indecency of being nude. Our people did not wish to shock the feelings of the whites, and adopted their clothing. They dropped the native mantle which, in old times, used to shield them from the occasional Pacific winds during our short winter. They wore the same light clothing in winter as in summer after Cook came and this bred consumption, -all manner of lung dis eases,-which carried them off by thousands. eases,—which carried them on by thousands. It is somewhat remarkable that wherever the missionaries came—I will except
THE ROMAN CATHOLICS—
depopulation followed,
R.—Why do you except the Roman Catholics,

Governor? Gov. Kapena-Well, because they have a better mode of dealing with the heathen, as we were called. First of all, the Roman Catholic

the from this city, where the train which had thonor of flying the Sandwich flag was to be mand boarded. The trip was a pleasant one, is way being enlivened by song and story, the sandwich flag was to be mand cannot also. I have only to assert that in the islands where the Catholic faith obtains, the population has not decreased with the terrible rapidity which it has in Protestant sections. I know it appears strange,

R.—What are the leading religions in your country?
Gov. Kapena—The Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Congregational. There are Mormons, but we do not recognize them.

R.—To which of the religions you have men-

tioned does King Kalakana belong, Governor? Gov. Kapena—To none!
R.—I hope it is not impertinent on my part to The Governor laughed lightly, shrugged his shoulders, and answered gaily—"Oh, I belong, LIRE ALL NEWSPAPER MEN, to the 'big Church."

R.—Have we the honor of claiming you as a beather journalist?

brother journalist?
Gov. Kapena—You have. I edited two papers Gov. Kapena—You have. I edited two papers in my time, and I am not very old. My first paper was the Ke-an-o'koa, which means, in English, the New Regime. The other was the Kamannawa, which means the Times, which is still in existence, although I have no connection with it now. I used to get The Chicago Tribuse and other of your papers as exchanges. R.—Your newspapers were published in the native tongue?

Gov. Kapena—Yes, but there are rival English papers at Honolulu.

R.—Permit me to return to the subject of Roman Catholicism: Governor. How do you ex-

Roman Catholicism: Governor, How do you ex-plain the decay of the South American Repub-lies and European States that are Roman Catho-

lic?

Gov. Kapena—I cannot, of course, go into the subject at any length. My belief is, that, while Spain, Italy, and some other countries were really and truly Catholic in spirit, they were most vigorous. France can hardly be called Catholic, in the full sense of the term, now. Spain has permitted her religion to degenerate, like her arms and her colonies. Italy has become greatly alienated from the old Church. Yet, in the days of their glory, they were greatly Catholic; they spread glory, they were greatly Catholic in the full sense of the term, now. Spain has permitted her religion to degenerate, like her arms and her colonies. Italy has become greatly alienated glory, they were greatly Catholic; they spread glory, they were greatly Catholic; they spread glory, they were greatly Catholic in the full sense of the term, now. Spain has permitted her religion to degenerate, like her arms and her colonies. Italy has become greatly alienated with me since childhood. I regret that my health will not permit me to speak at length on any point.

Tribune Reporter—We shound the United States, so far as you have seen.

The King—Oh, I can answer that easily,—immensely.

My sympathies have been associated with me since childhood. I regret that my health will not permit me to speak at length on any point.

Tribune Reporter—We shound the colonies of the coloni

Islands, Captaiu?
Capt. W.—Oh, average, but no better than Capt. W.—On, average, but no better than they might be. The foreign sailors pouring into the country taught the natives to be somewhat lax, and this, among other things, was the cause of the great decay of the population. Social evil spread disease, and I fear that, along with the country of the great disease.

evil spread disease, and I fear that, along with consumption, did dreadful execution among the lower orders. You see, the people, released by the missionaries from their own form of heathen worship and superstitious reverence, were left without a check, and ran riot. They had aban-doned the old religion, and had very little faith in the new, so that there was little, if any, re-straining influence left.

ROYALTY.

R.—How do they regard their King over there R.—How do they regard their king over there? Capt. Whiting—The young generation treat him about as we do our President; but the old fellows make fools of themselves, sometimes crawling on all fours when they come into his presence. King Kalakana, who is a very sensible gentleman, has done all in his power to cure them of this ridiculous folly, but, with the old ones, unavailingly. The King feels embarrassed at such exhibitions, because he has an enlightened mind, and has no faith, to all appearance,

is not hereditary?

Capt. Whiting—Not at all; but the candidate must be what is called a Grand Chief. Their Government is a limited monarchy, formed somewhat like the English, with a Lower Legislature and a House of Nobles, both of which elect the King. The latter has, however, the right to name his successor, but he must be approved by the Parliament. Kalakaua has nominated his brother, having no children himself, and Parliament has confirmed the nomination. and Parliament has confirmed the nomination, so that question is disposed of unless Queen Emma, which is hardly likely, should think of raising a disturbence.

raising a disturbance.

R.—Captain, would you be kind enough to

TRANSLATE THE KING'S NAME?

Capt. W.—It means "The First Battle," as
Ecarly as I can make out. His brother, the Prince, [here the Captain named a name which the reporter confesses to be outside his jurisdiction], is known, in native tongue, as "The Shooting Star." The language is quite poetical.

R.—You have had a very pleasant trip from

R.—You have had a very pleasant trip from San Francisco?
Capt. W.—Very, indeed. We left on the 5th, accompanied by Mr. Goodman, General Passenger Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, and his wife and were very kindly treated. The King sat on the rear platform after we reached Sacramento, enjoying the scenery. He exclaimed, "How beautiful!" several times, and used his field-glass to distinguish distant objects. The mountain scenery all along particularly interested him, and the prairies were a new book entirely. The vastness of the country impressed him much, and he marveied greatly at the growth of San Francisco, which he saw last in 1862. He and Gov. Kapens said that the time would come when the railroads, on its entire extent, would pass through a continuous town, or, at least, the villages would be so strung together that that character would apprend the term. so strung together that that character would apply to them. On the 6th, we met the first frost and ice at Winnemucca, where it was pretty cold. At Battle Mountain, Nevada, the King and his

that place. There we encountered Small" and "Slim Jim," Small "and "Slim Jim,"
Two NOTORIOUS MONTE-MEN
who wanted to show the King their peculiar
mode of dealing, but the police drove them off.
"Jim" used to belong to Chicago. At Eleho
Kalakana came a joke on the crowd by going
into their midst and shouting. "Estable but your nto their midst and shouting: "Fetch out your King! Let us have a sight of Kalakaua!" all King! Let us have a sight of Kalakana!" all the time laughing and enjoying the diversion immensely. In this manner he escaped being bored. At Ogden Messrs, Clark and Kimball, of the Central Pacific, joined us, and at Fort Bridge, Gen. Flut had out the excellent band or the Fourth Infantry, which played some stiring music, which much delighted the Royal ears. We reached Learning on the 8th. The King considered the Laramie on the 8th. The King considered the Larame on the 8th. The Ring considered the Independent, of that city, the best informed paper, as regarding the Sandwich Islands, he had read in America. Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, and Col. Staunton, Paymaster of the Army, accompained us to Cheyenne, where where the King held a reception in the parlor of the hotel. Army officers were in the parlor of the hotel. Army officers were there by dozens, and the ladies came in crowds. The King was very gallant, and went through his pump-handle manual like a man of pluck. The boys got up a grand prairie fire for his benefit that same evening. On the 9th we reached Grand Island, where the engine was beautifully decorated. At Valley we were met by Gen, Ord and staff, and by the Mayor and Aldarmen of

who came up by special train. On the arrival of our train at Omeha, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of Kalakaua, who seemed to relish the martial music highly. The crowd at the depot numbered about 6,000, and kept pretty orderly. The Mayor had carriages in waiting, and Kalakaua had a drive through the city, in the midst of a snow-storm,—the first he had ever seen, because the only snow in Hawaii rests on the mountain tops. When we returned to the cars, we were met by Gen. Jeff C. Davis and route acted admirably, considering their curiosi y. I was delighted with their good conduct. At this point, the train reached

where a tremendous crowd had gathered, vociferating loudly for the King. That potentate, however, kept in his berth, and refused to be dis-Drs. Lyman and Ethridge, of Chicago, boarded be and felt-kalakaua's pulse, after which he recovered with amazing celerity. He was soon able to sit up.

When the train passed Aurora, the four Times

reporters who were on board became deeply en-gaged in a game of draw-poker, leaving the reporters of THE TRIBUNE. Inter-Ocean, and Jour nal to themselves. Finding the atmosphere rather close in the eleeping car, the trio adjourned to the platform. They had not been there many minutes, when the door of Kaiakaua's palace-car opened and Gov. Kapena apparent

"Ha, gentlemen," said he, "I am happy to say that his Majesty is much better and may be

At least, seeing that I am an old newspaper man and have a fellow-feeling, I'll go and see. The Governor retired and the reporters waited mpatiently for the result of his mission. Finally, e reappeared.
"All right, boys, come along!" And the trio

followed him into the awful presence of his Hawaiian Majesty.

Kapena drew aside a curtain of a lower berth n the middle of the car and said a few words in the South-Sea tongue, whereat somebody laughed.
The Governor then beckoned the reporters to approach. They did so, and beheld, half reclining in his berth, wrapped in a loose gray garment, the King of the Sandwich Islands.

looked weary rather than ill, his bilious attack looked weary rather than in, his billious attack having added, however, to the natural tawniness of his complexion. He wears side-whiskers and mustache a la Burnside. His face is flatter than that of Kapena, but his expression is undeniably amiable. No bad man could look so honest and so humane. The King looked his full see heine separathet inclined to complete the state of the second heir full see heine separathet inclined. his full age, being somewhat inclined to corpu-lency. The Governor introduced the reporter lency. The Governor introduced the reporters in a few simple words, and Kalakaua bowed deeply in acknowledgment of their saluations. It is hardly necessary to state that they kept from crawling on all fours, after the Hawaiian fashion. After all, Kalakaua was quite a free and easy entleman, and more easily approached that ndry members of Congress who might be

"Gentlemen," he said, in a guttural but pleasant tone, "I am indebted to Governor Kapena for the honor of your visit. Have been too ill to receive strangers. Kapena's journalistic instincts have been too strong for me. Since you here, gentlemen, in what can I oblige you?

glory, they were greatly Catholic; they posted their power over all the world, and were its civilizers. For my part, I have the deepest respect for the Roman Catholic Church.

R.—You teach both English and Hawaiian in your schools, Governor.

Gov. Kapena—Yes; the desire of every man, woman, and child in the Sandwich Islands is to be educated. Some of the schools, however, teach English only. By the way, Mr. Lyman, a lawyer of your city, was born in Hawaii and used to go to school with me. His father and family still reside there. I notice that he has changed to a remarkable degree during the dozen years he has been away from us.

The Governor was called away at this point,

to a remarkable degree during the dozen years as has been away from us.

The Governor was called away at this point, and Capt. Whiting, who, meanwhile, had better the remain over in Chicago?

Journal Reporter—Your Majesty will not remain over in Chicago?

The King—Not this time. State reasons compel me to hasten to Washington. I shall also visit the large cities on the Atlantic. When I releade, Captain? risis the large cides on the Atlantic. When I return, in about six weeks, perhaps, I shall devote a week to your city, of which I have read and heard much. Kapena, are we near Chicago? The King appeared inclined to end the audience, but The Tabuna reporter said:

"How have you enjoyed our mountain and

The King—Ah, I don't know. You Americans are very democratic, you know, and don't like paternal governments, as you call them.

But, although we may not agree in all things, I

in absurd genuficctions. Kalakaua is a true gentleman, and a wise ruler, too.

R.—The succession to the Sandwich throne is not hereditary?

Capt. Whiting—Not at all; but the candidate must be what is called a Grand Chief. Their Government is a limited monarchy, formed successful and consider me inhospitable if I ask you to excess me.

to excuse me.

The King bowed with great dignity, the re The King bowed with great dignity, the reporters made their Republican salutes, and the audience was ended.

Gencago.

Gov. Kapens went out with the journalists, and as the outskirts of Chicago appeared, exclaimed: "That's what I call a city! Level, like Honolulu, not up hill and down dale, like San Francisco."

Minister Pierce joined the party, and said that Minister Pièrce joined the party, and said that the mission to Washington was in regard to a reciprocity treaty. The Sandwich Islands were declining financially, and nothing but the granting of the treaty by our Government could save them from falling into other hands. The German commercial interest was growing strong there, and was becoming a serious rival to the American interest. King Kalakaua was vehemently attached to his nationality, and wished to save it. The United States did not want the islands, but neither should they allow them to pass into other hands. That was

not want the islands, but neither should they allow them to pass into other hands. That was the real state of affairs. Reciprocity would injure America and would keep poor Kaiakaua's Kingdom together.

By this time the train had reached the Junction, where Kalakaua's cars were switched off to the Fort Wayne car-shops to wait the evening train, in which himself and party proceeded Eastward. The reporters bade Gov. Kapena and Capt. Whiting a hearty "good-bye," and came back to their daily labors.

PERILS OF ITHE FUTURE.

The New Orleans Republican, referring to a recent article in THE TRIBUNE entitled "The Perils of the Future," if the Democratic party comes into power in 1876, says: "To all THE TRIBUNE has said, we are compelled to assent. Every claim specified by that paper will be made an issue, if not a plank in the

paper will be made an issue, if not a plank in the Democratic platform. The Transurs has, however, omitted one very important item, probably out of deference to the vehement protests of the Northern Democracy that they will never permit such a thing—never, never. We allude to the cherished Southern idea of compensation for slaves. The Southern Democratic party is entirely in the hands of the oldex-slaveholders and their contracts. tirely in the hands of the old ex-slaveholders and their creatures. Hereafter as heretofore, the Southern Democrats will shape the policy and prescribe the principles of the party for the whole nation. The Cincinnati Enquirer may protest; Thurman, Henderson, Pendleton, Fernando Wood, Sunset Cox, and all the rest of them, may declare that nothing of an the rest of them, may declare that nothing of the kind will ever be countenanced; the New York World, and Tribune, and the Boston Post may urge their staid character as guarantees against this great danger. Yet all will avail nothing if the rank and file of the Democracy once more come to the front. Our old slave-holders have preserved exact schedules of the holders have preserved exact schedules of the number and value of their slaves, and they intend to insist upon payment. As between the Republicans and the Democratic claimants for losses recited by The Chicago Tribune, these ex-slaveholders will hold the balance of power, and will adortily interpose, obtacles to the realand will adroitly interpose obstacles to the realization of the hopes of those who expect pay for cotton, corn, transportation, etc. They will take the strong ground that unless justice, as they will dignify their proceedings, is extended to them, not a penny will the other claimants receive. Means will readily be found to dragoon the Northern Luncatury for the west excellent. ceive. Means will readily be found to dragoon the Northern Democracy into the most complete subserviency. They know well the art of leading that most corrupt element by the nose. It will be thus seen that while THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has accurately limned forth the extravagant policy of the Democratical states. UNE has accurately limned forth the extravagant policy of the Democracy in regard to certain claims, the greatest of all has been omitted. The heaviest item is not set down in the already sufficiently enlarged catalogue, for the reason, perhaps, that the editor accepts for the present the assevera-tions of the Northern Democracy that they will never permit anything to be done to increase the public burdens. Perhaps these gentlemen, now disinterested, are really sincere in their pro-

now disinterested, are really sincere in their pro-fessions, but they will be taught the difference between what they now consent to and what they will be compelled to do by their allies in a very short time after the high Federal offices shall have been captured. Plainly, we tell the Republicans of the North that the success of the Democracy means more even than THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has foretold. Some of our politicians are even devising schemes to pay the rebel debt and breathe life into the five or six hundred milland breathe life into the five or six hundred milions of Confederate notes. For the Confederacy and all pertaining to it has been raised by a respectable minority of the Southern people into a sentiment, more or less morbid. They daily make heroes of the human failures who figured in the atrocions War, and have long since forgiven even Jeff Davis, to whose obstinacy and incompetency many Southerners ascribe the final defeat and overthrow of Lee, who all agree is now a saint of the first rank. We saw not long ago a querulous demand of one of our White League journals that all officers of the United States army who resigned to accept service in the rebel ranks should be paid in full for their services up to the date of their treachery. Let our Northern friends bear in mind that the soft, velvety paw which they find ostensibly at the end of the Southern arm is armed with claws of the leavest kind. They are accept the headers the felt by of the Southern arm is armed with claws of the

sharpest kind. They are as liable to be felt by friend as foe, and will surely be employed in the grand purveying match which will succeed the ess of any party affiliating with the South-

A GOLDEN WEDDING. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ill., Dec. 10.—Yesterday occurred one of the most interesting social occasions that has been witnessed in this community for years. It was the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of William and C. C. Mahan, old and highly-esteemed citizens of this community. At the golden wedding there were present all of the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of this aged couple, together with many friends and citizens. Many beautiful gifts were presented, and all listened with interest and feeling to the remarks of those who presented the gifts, and of the friends and relatives present. The talk of Mr. William Mahan himself was especially interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Mahan settled here in 1842, and have always been honored as among the most enterprising and industrious people of the community. people of the community

STRIKES OUT AND DOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 10.—Great excitement was created here to-day by an attack made by ex-Gov. John M. Palmer upon E. A. Snively, ex-tov. John M. Paimer upon E. A. Shively, editor of the Macoupin Enquirer. The Enquirer has been very severe upon Mr. Palmer in consequence of his course towards the people of this county in prosecuting the Court-House suits. Mr. Shively is quite a small man, and was seated in the bar of the court-room talking to a friend, when Gov. Palmer knocked him over, and kicked him three times before the bystanders, the Circuit Judge among them, could interfere. Mr. Snively received considerable injury, and has the sympathy of all people here.

A Terrible Colliery Accident.

A Terrible Colliery Accident.

The London Daily Telegraph of the 21st of November contains the following report of the recent terrible colliery explosion at Warren Vale, 3 miles from Rotherham, Eng.:

"At ten minutes past 8 a. m. a terrible report, as of a discharge of heavy artillery, was heard to proceed from this pit, which is the property of J. and J. Charlesworth. The seam worked is known as the Barusley Bed, and the part of the colliery in which the explosion took place is about a mile from the bottom of the shaft, and at a depth of 130 yards. At 6 o'clock in the morning a party of men and boys, between 170 and 180 in number, descended the mine for the 'day turn.' The workings were examined by a fire-trier named Warrington, who declared all was safe; and this was only half an hour before the catastrophe. Naked lights are habitually used in this part of the pit, and it is surmised that the explosion was caused by the contact of these exposed lights with gas, liberated by a fall of roofing. In one moment all the men in that part of the working were interesting the working ware attention that were of the working were interesting the working ware attentions that the reaction of the working were interesting the working ware attention that were of the working were attentions that the reaction of the working were attentions that the reaction of the working were attentions that the reaction of the working were attentioned that the reaction of the second of the working were attentioned that the men in that were attentioned that the reaction of the second of the s these exposed ignis with gas, increated by a tail of roofing. In one moment all the men in that part of the working were either killed or fearfully injured. The manager and others, on descending, found that a portion of the timber had caught fire. The flames, however, were soon extinguished. In a short time Mr. Wardell, the Government Inspector, who resides about 2 miles from the colliery, was on the soot, as well as "How have you enjoyed our mountain and prairie scenery?"

The King—Very much, indeed. Some of your mountain views are sublime, and your prairies appear to be boundless. Our volcanic islands can boast of no such expanse. I was particularly struck by the beauty of California and the scenes among the Rocky Mountains. The people along the route were rather curious, but I contrived to get along very well. They did not make any very annoying manifestations. I suppose (with another smile) you are not much used to Kings in this Republican country?

A Reporter—Our last King was a failure. Had he been such a ruler as fame declares King Kalakaua to be, he would not have lost the best portion of his dominions.

Government Inspector, who resides about 2 miles from the colliery, was on the spot, as well as the managers of Earl Fitzwilliam's, the Oaks, were now directed to searching for and removing the dead and injured, and by 2 o'clock nine bodies had been brought to the bank and identified, with ten dreadly-ly-burned survivors. Between that time and 6 o'clock, the volunteers, who worked most energetically, brought out twelve more, and after a lapse of time, three more were recovered, making the total of deaths their arms and faces, so that, in some instances, the work of identification was by no means easy.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Directors.

Reports of the Treasurer and Other Officers.

Gratifying Financial Exhibit. The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Chi-

ago Orphan Asylum was held last evening in 789 Michigan avenue. In the absence of the President, Mr. George C. Cook, Vice-President, called the meeting to order.
RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT. Mrs. Botsford, Recording Secretary of the Board of Directresses, submitted her report, which was received and placed on file. The fol-

lowing is a summary: During the year 167 children were received, and 143 sent to homes. Many of the children in the institution are boarders, having but one parent, who, being unable to provide maintenance for them, bring them to the institution, where, for a small sum, they are cared for. The general health of the family has been remarkably good. Many thanks are due to Dr. Bingham for his constant attention and advice. There are several girls from 15 to 20 years of age in the Asylum, and the experiment of employing them to assume the sponsibility of attending to the dormitories, dining-room, etc., has been tried with a good degree of success. A needle sewing-school has been started for the benefit of girls large enough to use a needle. Many of the children show marked improvement. The affairs of the Asylum have been very harmonious. Many thanks are due to the friends from the country, and also from the city, for their generous dona-

Dr. Bingham, the attendant physician, submitted a report on the sanitary condition of the Asylum. The gist of it is as follows: Total number of deaths of all ages, 10: 1 year and inder, eigth; between 1 and 2 years, two. The deaths, with one exception, occurred among the children belonging to the Nursery. The exception was "Cora Jane," a semi-idiotic colored girl, partially paralyzed, but whe finally died of giri, partiany paralyzed, but who many died or consumption. About twenty-five cases of mea-sles occurred, mostly of a mild form. The entire institution has been vaccinated and revaccinated. The sanitary condition has been good at all times. The Matron is thoroughly impressed with the influence of cleanliness and ventilation on the health of the immates, and the recult has been an extremely small proportion of sickness.

on the health of the immates, and the result has been an extremely small proportion of sickness to the average number of inmates. A defect has lately occurred in the sewerage, and should be promptly attended to.

The report was received and adopted.

COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

In the report of the collector, Miss Charlotte. In the report of the collector, Miss Charlotte Blake, the most interesting passages are given:
As the railroad company are not willing to give passes, my work has been mostly confined to the city, and I have been unable to visit as many of the children as I wished. Sent by mail 640 annual reports, and I44 letters; have solicited \$1,555.76 in cash, and sundries, \$2,750.19, besides several boxes of second-hand clothing. The express were \$69.05 leaving a cash balance. sides several boxes of second-hand clothing. The expenses were \$62.05, leaving a cash balance from the money collected of \$1,503.71. Total money and sundries, \$4,315.95, besides collections of rents from Michigan avenue houses, which were \$4,249.83. Thanks are due to Mr. Harris, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and to Mr. Hewitt, of the Northwestern; to the Presidency of the Michigan Cantral, also to Cant and to Mr. Hewitt, of the Northwestern; to the President of the Michigan Central; also to Capt. Goodrich for a trip-pass over each of these roads. Also to the freight agent of the Rock Island Road for 'the transportation of four carloads of coal. Thanks are due to The Tribung and Post for their morning and evening visits. The report concludes with a record of thanks to a great many other neople who have exhibited The report concludes with a record of thanks to a great many other people who have exhibited their interest in the welfare of the institution by their generous aid and kindly sympathy.

The report was received and adopted.

The Secretary then presented

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

He prefaced the reading by saying that, owing to the hurried manner in which the report was

o the hurried manner in which the report was to the nurried manner in which the report was gotten up, and the imperfect way in which the books of the institution were kept, the report would not be as complete as it should be. There was an item of \$609, and the source from which it came he was unable to discover.

The Chairman—Do you know where it went to?—that is the chief point. [Laughter.] The Secretary then read:

From the dramatic entertainment... From the floral entertainment.

From the managers of the painting "The Prodigal Son".

Donations collected by Mrs. Robert Gentry.

From the Chicago Relief and Ald Society...

From the Committee on laving From the Committee on laying corner-stone of the new Custom-House.... 202.27 EXPENDITURES.

\$9,299.64 rinting.
Outh Park assessment
Jalance in hands of Treasurer at date of report. 1.282.10

\$10,636.85 The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. The nominations made were:

was then proceeded with. The nominations made were:

President—Josiah L. James.
Vice-President—George C. Cook.
Secretary—C. W. Pierro.
Treasurer—Charles Follansbee.
Boara of Trustees—Charles Follansbee, W. C. D. Grannis, Fernando Jones, Myron L. Pearce, Carl Young, H. O. Stone, W. T. Myrick, Leonard Hodges, A. F. Seeberger, H. C. Durand, and E. G. Keith.
Directresses—Meedames F. W. S. Brumley, James P. Brewster, Bennet Botsford, J. S. Cooper, A. A. Childs, H. C. Durand, J. M. Durand, Charles Follansbee, Henry Fuller, M. C. Follansbee, James Gates, R. Gentry, J. Irvine, Graham Leland, B. McVicker, Godfrey McDonald, W. F. Myrick, G. B. Marsh, W. D. Manchester, D. K. Pearsona, D. D. Ramsey, Luther Stone, David Runyon, Thadeus P. Sears, Clark Tillinghast, Philip Wadsworth, A. J. Willard, H. M. Willmarth, Edward Wallace, Carl Young, A. B. Pullman, Miss Eva Gage, Mesdames W. W. Kimball,—Squires, T. W. Harvey, Lycuirgus Laffin, Charles Pierce, Jesse Spalding,— Bovington, C. D. Howard, Charles Dupe, C. M. Gray, and Samuel E. Lock.
Honorary Members—Meedames Henry Sayos and G. W. Perkins.

The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot

The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot or the whole ticket presented, and the persons named were thereby unanimously ele-The Chairman said that in January the institu tion will enter upon its

tion will enter upon its

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR,
and he thought the occasion ought to be celabrated in a fitting manner. He did not suppose they would hold a silver party, but a good substitute could be had by holding an anniversary meeting, to be conducted by the ladies. A lady responded, saying that the ladies will provide the good cheer, and they would expect the gentlemen to provide the presents.

The Chairman said he would entertain a motion on the subject.

It was then decided to hold an anniversary meeting in January, to which all the friends of the institute will be invited.

FOOR BOCKEEPING.

POOR BOOKKEEPING.

FOOR BOOKKEEPING.

Mr. Keith, the Secretary, again called attention to the careless way in which the books of the Asylum were kept. It was impossible, he said, to tell where all the money received came from, and it was only proper that the names of donors and the character of their gifts should be recorded. Indeed, so carelessly ware retters financial, now conducted should be recorded. Indeed, so carelessly were matters financial now conducted that if dishonest people were around money could be abstracted, and the discovery never be made. Fortunately, every officer of the institution was above suspicion; no abstraction or wrongful conversion of funds had been spoken of, or even dreamed of, under the present management, but his object in referring to the matter was to call the attention of the Board to the fact that at some future time under a different fact that, at some future time under a different administration, irregularities could occur, and the provisions of the by-laws ought now to be

enforced.

The Chairman thought it was matter for con-The Chairman thought it was matter for congratulation that there was so large a credit balance. There was no question before them as to money misspent or abstracted. They all knew that Miss Blake passed her collections over to the Treasurer, but she should have kept a clear record all along of the several denors and their donations, as provided for in the bylaws.

collector; it laid with those persons, good and zealous, who received subscriptions at any time and in any place, and, not used to collection ways, omitted to jot down names and furnish them to the Treasurer.

A Directress corroborated the previous speaker, and passed a high encomium on Miss Blake's work.

work.

The Chairman said the only disagreeable thing
That the persons who contributed the \$600

The Chairman said the only disagreeable thing was that the persons who contributed the \$609 were deprived of the credit theft benevolence entitled them to. Further, he said he wished to be publicly understood that the Directors and Directresses were well pleased with the condition of the Asylum.

Mr. Keith admitted that perhaps his language was capable of misinterpretation in that he made any accusation. He did not do so; he simply wished to erect an additional safeguard where he thought it was necessary. And as he was going to be a Director, being elected for 1875, the matter would have his earliest attention.

A committee of three was then appointed to revise the by-laws and make suggestions in their report, to be ready for the next regular meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The wheat market is rather more steady. Sales 67,000 bu at \$1.07@ 1.09 for No. 3 spring; \$1.10@1.12 for No. 2 Chi-1.09 for No. 2 spring; \$1.10@1.12 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.12 for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.14@ 1.15 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.15@1.17 for old No. 2 spring; \$1.18@1.20 for No. 1 spring; \$1.07 @1.25 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesots spring; \$1.19@1.26 for winter and Western; \$1.27@1.30 for amber do; \$1.27@1.37 for white Western; and \$1.37 for extra white Michigan.

Rye quiet at 95@97c.

Barley quiet and unchanged.

Barley malt quiet and without decided change in price.

in price.
Corn firm. Sales 41,000 bu at 91@911/4c for old Western mixed affoat, and 89@93c for new Western mixed and yellow.
Oats heavy and 1c lower. Sales 51,000 bu at 67@68c for mixed Western, and 68@99c for white

estern. Lard was in fair demand, and the market ruled high. One hundred and seventy-five tes No. 1 Western sold at 13½c; of prime, 250 tes sold at 13½c; of city, 150 tes sold at 13¾c. For future, the sales embraced 1,000 tes for December at 13½c; 1,500 tes for January at 13¾c, and for February at 13¾c, closing with these figures hid.

The pork market is heavy at \$21.00 for old The pork market is heavy at \$21.00 for old mess, \$17.50 for extra prime, and \$20.00@20.50 for prime mess. The market was very quiet, and trade is confined to trifling lots of mess at \$21.00. Extra prime was quoted at \$16.25 inspected, and \$17.00 uninspected.

Whisky is lower, with a fair demand. Sales of 300 brls at \$1.01.

Excepting quiet, but grain rates are advanced to

Freights quiet, but grain rates are advanced to

THE LUMBER CUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich, Dec. 10, -The following a careful estimate, given by firms themselves, eighteen in number, doing business on Grand logs to be put in during the present winter, to-gether with the amount to be banked on the small streams. The total amount is 107,000,000 feet, apportioned off as follows:

The Cutter & Savidge Lumber Company put The Cutter & Savidge Lumber Company put in the greatest amount—30,000,000 feet. It is thought and believed by good judges, should the winter prove favorable for lumbering, that the total aggregate given will fall several million feet below the actual amounts. The logs on Muskegon River belong to one firm here, and will be rafted there and towed to this place. Besides the above, there is some 10,000,000 feet stored in private booms, which will be cut with the rest. This estimate shows that the mills will be fully supplied the coming summer.

SIR KNIGHTS HOMEWARD BOUND.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 10.—The steamer Sherlock, with the Reed Commandery of Knights Templar, of Dayton, O., and delegations from other commanderies and a large number of ladies, arrived here this morning. The Knights were met by the Memphis Knights, and escorted through the principal streets. Like other pil-grims, all are delighted with their long trip and the manner in which they were received in the South. Among the whole number who have made the trip by water not a single case of sick-ness has occurred.

A PLUM SECURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 10.—A final settlement Chicago, contractors for the building of a new county jail, and the Board of Supervisors of The Secretary then read:

RecEIPTS.

Rents Michigan avenue dwellings.

Collections by Charlotte M. Blake.

1.503.71

Received at the Asylum by the Matron.

2,870.31

From the ladies (the proceeds of the downtown lunches).

904.45

County jail, and the Doard of Supervisors of this county, by the Board allowing the sum of \$51,000 in lieu of \$46.000, the original amount of the contract. The press and prominent citizens have strenously opposed the allowing of the bill for extras unless they be itemized, and 238.23 are greatly disappointed by the action of the 57.66 Supervisors.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United States Custom-House and Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo.

United States Custrom-House and Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo.

United States Custrom-House and Post-Office of Superintendent, Nov. 18, 1814.

Seated Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 m. of the lish day of December, 18-4, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-Iron Work, comprising the Rolled-Iron Beams of Basement and First Floors, and the Cast-Iron Columns, &c., of Basement, all as exhibited on the Drawings, described in the Specifications, and called for in the Schedule.

Copies of the Drawings, Specifications, and Schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors free of carga, but will be created by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or weight, for the various items of work as called for in the Schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate. The whole of the Rolled Beams of the Basement Floor must be delivered and set in position within four months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the Columns of Basement and Beams of First Floor within four months from Same date, or as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the works will be made monthly, deducting 10 per centam until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, of two responsible persons, in the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (25, 600), that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Ludge, Clerk of the United States Judge, Clerk of the District wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to be obtained at this office, and must conform in very respect to the requirements of this

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1875-6. OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 19 o'clock m on Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1875, for sapplying one hundred and thirteen thousand (113,000) gailons of the best quality winter-strained pure Lard Oil, for the United States Light-House Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-House Board; to the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, States Island, N. Y.; the Light-House Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-House Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

SCALES. SCALES

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

AMUSEMENTS. STAR LECTURE COURSE.

BAYARD MONDAY, DEC. 14, 4.

ANCIENT EGYPT." TAYLOR.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Reserved seats, 75 cts; for sale or exchange for "Op-ton Tickets" at Jameson, McClurg & Co. S. Option Tick-ta sold, ten for \$5; good for nearly 20 Star Entertain-nents yet.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Last Grand Dutch S Matines Saturday at 2:30; every evening at 8 p. m. THIRD AND LAST WEEK of Kelly & Leon's piece of Buffconery, entitled the GRAND DUTCH S. offenbach's Opera Bouffe, LA GRAND DUCHES KELLY & LEON'S FAMOUS MINSTRELS ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRANK MAYO. The Beautiful Drama,
DAVY OROCKETT. Mr. HARRY MURDOCHEMAS kindly volunteered to ppear as JERRY CLIP in the screaming farce of WID-W'S VIGTIM. Saturday—LAST CROCKETT MATINER.

TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Robertsonian Comedy. Monday, Dec. 7, during the week and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matiness, T. W. Robertson's sparkling creation.

The Star Company in the Cast. "SCHOOL stands confessedly at the head of modern English comedy."-London Times. New scenery, new costumes, new effects.

In rehearsal—CLOUDS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF JOHN BROUGHAM!

THE LOTTERY OF LIFE! GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

CHARLES BRADLAUGH, "REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND."

> OCEAN NAVIGATION. AMERICAN LINE

Passenger Rates Greatly Reduced and Lower than via New York. STEAMERS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA

EVERY THURSDAY. For passage and further particulars, apply to J. H. Mil.NE, Western Agent, 138 LaSallo-st., corner Madison.

National Line of Steamships, NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and beadlands. Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUENS-YOWN every SATURDAY.

Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight. Cabin passage, \$50, \$70, currency: steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

P. B. LARSON, Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sta. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

STATE LINE.

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast and Londonderry. These elegan, new, Clyde-buil steamers will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, as fol

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Newden, Demmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 73 Broadway. New York, Steerage Office, No. 45 Broadway. Steerage as low as by any other has. Gen'l Western Agent, 61 Clark st., Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to be a standay, Dec. 19.
Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, Saturday, Dec. 19.
Western, Capt. Windham.
Cabin Passage, 270; Intermediate, 345; Steerage, 235.
Recursion tickets, 819. Apply at Gen'l Freight Dopol
Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.
GEO, McDONALD, Agent.

GENERAL NOTICES. ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Commencing Saturday, Dec. 5, the St. Louis Night Express leaves Chicago at 8.20 p. m., will run through to St. Louis every night, reacting St. Louis at 8.20 a. m., one the second secon

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Vessel-owners' Towing Company, for the election of officers and the transaction of any other necessary business, will be seld at the rooms of the Lumbermen's Board of Trada, 0. 258 South Water-st., Chicago, Illinois, on Tussday, Jan. 12, 1815, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, sharp, JOHN OLLVER, Socretary. the afternoon, sharp. OHN OLIVER, Secretary. WINTER RESORTS.

How to Escape the Winter. NASSAU, the Madeira of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location. ican Hotel and beautiful location.

GO TO

JAMAICA, with its Blue Mountains, affording every

GO TO
CARACAN, the beautiful and interesting capital of
Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature. The Atlas Steamship Company's large first-class Iron Steamers, specially fitted for passengers, leave New York every fifteen days for the above renowned health resorts. every fifteen days for the second For part culars apply to PiM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, 26 Wallet., New York. WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER. Proprietor.
For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., 758
Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sall every two weeks. ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL, ST. [AUGUSTINE, FLA.

This favorite House has been enlarged and refurnished,
and is now open for the reception of guests.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DRAGOLIN GRAW Washington-st., Chicago, longer engaged in the special treatment of all private and chronic diseases. Diseases peculiar to women, such as memorahagia, leucorrhea, or whites, chlorosis, diseases and displacements of the womb, sterility, etc., successfully treated. Age with experience can be rolled upon. It is self-evident that a physician treating thousand the women special consistency of the self-evident that a physician treating thousand and a self-evident desired that a physician treating thousand and a self-evident desired that a physician treating thousand action over the self-evident desired that a physician treating thousand a self-evident desired that a physician treating thousand a self-evident desired that a physician treating the self-evident desired that a physician treating the self-evident desired that a physician treating the self-evident desired that the self-evide

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

DR. JAMES' rearking control washington and giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private diseases. It is well known by the people of Chicard has the state of the state of litting to vate diseases. It is well known by the people of Chicard has the state of the profession for over twenty has stood at the head of the profession for over twenty has stood at the head of the profession for over twenty has stood at the head of the profession for over twenty has stood at the head of the profession for over twenty has stood at the head of the profession in office, and the stood of the profession of of the profes

NO CURE! Dr. Kean

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KKAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

The auxiliary societies of the Rock River Con-ference of the Methodist Church connected with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society held a meeting at the First Methodist Church, Evanston, yesterday morning. The attendance was

Mrs. Dr. A. J. Jutkins presided, and, after the preliminary exercises, appointed the following committees, who immediately retired to prepare reports: tion-Mesdames Queal, Willing, Bar

officers - Mesdames Kent, Marcy, Hitt, and Miller. officers—Mesuames Kent, Marcy, Bitt, and Miner.
A few remarks were made by Mrs. Biggs relative to the Joliet District, and by Miss Rulison concerning District Associations in Michigan.

A call being made for

A call being made for REFORTS
from the delegates, reports were presented by the following persons from the societies named: Mrs. Couwell, Oak Park, 50 members; Mrs. Gurnev, Englewood; Mrs. Martin, St. Pau's, 30 members; Mrs. Powers, Grant Place, 40 members; Mrs. Note, Ravenswood; Mrs. Brown. Waukegan; Mrs. S. P. Stevens, Naperville, \$20 raised; Mrs. Warner, Rogers' Park, 25 members; Mrs. Vowel, Grace Church, Chicago, 26 members; Vowel, Grace Church, Chicago, 36 members, \$140 raised; Mrs. Roe, Downer's Grove; Mrs. Danforth, Centenary Church, Chicago, 200 members. The report of the Committee on Organization

was approved, and the constitu adopted.

At the afternoon session Bishop Harris enter-tained the meeting with a few apt remarks on the lady missionaries of the East, while waiting for the Committee on

to report. The Committee finally reported as

follows:

President—Mrs. Dr. A. J. Jutkins.

President—Mrs. Salter, St. Paul's; Mrs. G. C. Cook, Wabseh; Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Clark Street; Mrs. Kent, Trinity; Mrs. W. F. Stewart, Ada; Mrs. Springer, Park Avenue: Mrs. Hobts, Grace Church; Mrs. M. M. Parkhurst, Michigan avenue; Mrs. Otis, Oskland avenue; Mrs. Dr. Danforth, Centenary; Mrs. Stokes, State street; Mrs. Campbell, Western avenue; Mrs. S. State street; Mrs. Richards, Rogers' Park; Mrs. Red, Sauth Franston; Mrs. Rogers' Park; Mrs. Richards, Rogers' Park; Mrs. Richards, Rogers' Park; Mrs. Richards, Rogers' Park; Mrs. Putlen, State Street; Mrs. Brark; Mrs. Cantine, Fulton street; Mrs. Richards, Rogers' Park; Mrs. Dr. Royer, Barrington; Miss. Flora J. Hale, Oak Park; Mrs. W. H. Danles, River Forest; Mrs. J. G. Campbell, Wheaton; Mrs. Shaw, Turner; Mrs. Dr. Ree, Downer's Grove, Corresponding Scretture—Miss Lizzie True.

ng Secretary—Miss Lizzie 1 Secretary—Miss Mary Harris The report was approved.

A discussion on the best methods of missionary work followed, in which Mesdames Hamline.

A. J. Brown, A. J. Jutkins, Miss Rulison, and others, participated.

The meeting then adjourned until evening, when a fair-sized audience assembled, and was entertained by a brief address by

MRS. DR. DANFORTH,
of Chicago, and an original story written for
the occasion by Mrs. John E. Miller, which had the occasion by Mrs. John E. Miller, which had special reference to missionary labors. The quarterly meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Society, embracing several States, will commence at the same place this morning, and continue through the day and evening.

AID FOR BECGAR WOMEN.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW SOCIETY.

Among the many cases of cruelty which always ought but never do receive the attention of our local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty o Animals is one which has existed long in our midst, but which, thanks to the energetic measares which were taken yesterday by a number of prominent ladies, whose names are withheld lest their knowledge should mar their efforts, existence no longer. The meeting was held in the cozy parlor of one of our large botels, and was very well attended, several of the ladies present bepers of other benevolent societies. The

Chair was taken by

MRS. DORCAS,

who, in a pathetic speech, alluded briefly to the
object of the meeting. Every one present, she
said, know of the fact that many cruel mendisaid, knew of the fact that many cruel mendicant nothers, as an assistant in their begging, carried with them infants of ages varying from to 12 months. In the cummer months this was ingenious, and not inhumin; but at irresent, with the thermometer below freezing, and sometimes below zero, the practice was most reprehensible and cruel. She borself had seen the little sufferers blue with the cold, almost frozen, and had often been led by their miserable appearance to part with a nickel which she fels was being foolishly applied. She could not belo it, however. She had been a mother herself of ten as fine—. Here the feelings of the steaker overcame her, and she subsided into her chair.

beartily indorsed the kindly sentiments of the previous speaker. She had seen worse than what had been observed by Mrs. Dorcas. With her own eyes fit might be well to state here that ladies are very fond of making this assurance, but as if any of them could possibly see, or with any other lady's eyes, or ould wish to see, with any other lady's eves! one had seen these mothers, when their young ones were too cold or weak to cry, pinch them notil they gave the moan which was intended to work upon the feelings of those—those—from from—whom—. Here the lady's feelings got the better of her, and she sank in her chair and hid her face, and subqued her sobs in her cam MRS. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

MRS. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE
had a much wider experience than that of
the previous speaker. She had seen these inhuman mothers—moosters would be a better term
—stick pins in their offspring in order to extract
from them the cry of pain. If her feelings did
not get the better of her, she would tell of even
a more painful incident which once came across
her notice. She was once standing at her doorsten, — when—a—woman—bear—ing—a—che—e
—ild— Here the speaker sank into a chair, and ac

knowledged that the subject was too much for her present agitated state of mind. her present agitated state of mind.
The Chairman, who had recovered her composure by this time, said that if the meeting went on relating their experiences they would never get through business. What was wanted

for what she would not inopportunely term this rrying ovil. She awaited suggestions from the ladies. ladies.

A lady stated that her husband was quite intimate with a gentleman who lived at Washington,
and that perhaps something could be done at the
Caritol which would hely them. Mrs. Bozz
thought that the matter ought to be settled now
and right here. Language. The behief of Chi-

Capitol which would help them. Mrs. Bozz thought that the matter ought to be settled now and right here. [Appiause.] The babies of Chicago must be protected by the ladies of Chicago, and not by the gestiemen of Washington, [Cheers.] She had a scheme which, if promoted by the meeting, would at once and forever relieve the babies from such cruel servitude. It was plain that as long as beggars had babies—of course beggars had no right to have babies, but then they persisted in doing so—so long would they take them out in the cold pinch them, stick pins into them, and use many other devices in order to induce them to produce the sympa-hetic scream. What she proposed was this: Let the ladies of the meeting resolved themselves into the Anti-baby-pinching-and-wax-doll-substituting Society, with the object in view suggested by their title, namely, that of providing each of the mendicant mothers with a patent-eve-moving and stomach-squalling war doll which properly manipulsted would not fail to excite the sympathy of the tender-hearted. Mrs. Carp objected to the idea on the ground that the rosy cheeks and soft dimples of the dolls would at once confirm any suspicions on the part of those solicited for sims. At any rate she hoped nothing would be done in the matter until next year, as if the dolls were provided at present all the mothers could make Christmas presents of them to their elder dangetters.

make Christmas presents of them to their elder daughters.

Mrs. Bozz thought there was some sense in the last suggestion of Mrs. Carp, but none at all in the former. Could not undimpled dolls be purchased, and could not the tips of the dolls' noses be a unted blue to imitate the action of the cold? Of course this could be done, and she would at once move that the meeting proceed to the organization of the Anti-baby-pinching-and-wax-doll-substituting Society. The motion was carried after a long debate, and at a late hour in the evening the ladies began their ballots for officers, the result of which a Tribunk reporter was not able to learn in time for this morning's issue.

NEW RULES.

GOVERNED. The Special Committee on Rules of the new Board of County Commissioners were in session in the committee-room nearly all of yesterday. The Committee made several changes in the adopted by the old Board. In the main, committees were increased from three to

mmittee on Miscellaneous Claims was i, and the Committee on Public Service the future attend to all matters which

have heretofore been before the abolished Committee. The standing committees were reduced from fifteen to fourteen.

Rule 21, authorizing the payment of money out of the County Treasury, was amended, requiring a vote of the majority of the Board authorizing the payment of funds from the Treasury. Heretofore a majority of a quorum, which was eight members, had this authority. As amended it will require a majority of the whole Board, or eight members. Board, or eight members.

At a meeting of the old Board Monday, Nov.
30, Commissioner Harrison offered the follow-

30. Commissioner Harrison offered the following, which was adopted: Resolved, That the rules of this Board be amended, and a rule to be known as No. 26 be added thereto, which rule shall read as follows: "No contract in writing, made in pursuance of a resolution of the Board, whereto Cook County is a party, shall be executed or shall be binding upon the county until the same shall have been first read before, and approved by the Board in open session."

Yesterday the Committee amended ex-Comissioner Harrison's new rule No. 26 by adding thereto the words, "nor until a subsequent meeting of the Board after approval." An entire new rule was established by the Com-mittee, which reads:

Any purchase or sale of real estate shall receive the approval of two-thirds of the Board before be-soming binding upon the county.

Rule 24 was amended so that it now reads: Rule 24 was amended so that it now reads:

No original proposition or resolution relating to the
affairs of Cook County, or the repeal or amendment of
the former action of the Board which has become a
matter of record, shall be debated or acted upon until
the same shall have been engrossed by the Clerk of the
Board, and then only at a subsequent meeting. And no
order or warrant for the payment of money from the
County Treasury shall be passed until the subject
matter has been referred to an appropriate committee,
and has been reported upon at a subsequent meeting.

> LOCAL LETTERS. HOUSE-NUMBERING SWINDLE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sin: There was a most contemptible attack an article headed "The House-Numbering Swindle," over the signature of Buckthorn Sturdystubble. Owing to its extreme length, and the pressure of official duties (consisting partly in esuing permits for house-numbers to auxious applicants) it was only glanced over by me during the day. A careful reading of it by any one n the least familiar with the duties of my position made the ridiculous sophistry of the writer but too plain. I intended to take no further notice of it, as I believed then that the infamous injustice done me in it was so transparen that its intended venom would fall to the ground without harm to me. There are, owever, so many who are but too eager to believe the worst that can be said of a person in a public position, and I have also since found that not a few of my well-meaning fellow-citi-zens, among whom I have maintained a good name for over twenty-four years, misunderstand name for over twenty-rour years, misunderstand this matter entirely against me, that I hope you will do me the personal favor, I having no other way of defending myself, to publish this com-munication, which satisfaction, for reasons ap-pearing below, would be refused me by the

This business of street-numbering is superin-Inis ousness of street-numbering is superintended by me, among other work, under orders of the Board of Public Works, the latter being directed to do so for public convenience by ordinances of the Council, and the revenue from this is strictly accounted for by the Board, the same as water-ren's and all ther permit receipts. As B. S. has has paraded my uame so conspicuously before the sublic. I would also like to have you do me the ustice to permit me to make known who he is. All who know the man personally, as I do, will gree with me, that even such vile attacks in a ewspaper as the one referred to are preferable of his conversation, a misfortune I had a few weeks ago on the same subject-matter of this pretended correspondence. From this conver-sation I am satisfied that his name is Andre Matteson, who lives on Ellis avenue, where he received two of the notices referred to, and is the associate editor, with W. F. Storey, of the

Chicago Times.

In conclusion, I hope that the expectoration of the staff into the sloughs of the Times has been beneficial to Mr. Matteson's health in the same degree as it has been amusing to my many riends and self, who understood his senseles Trients and seit, who understood his senseless twaddle. If so, I owe him nothing for the endeating terms he made use of, and for the compliment he paid me by saving that I was not a fool. I wish I could say the same for him.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1874. OTTO PELTZER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: The failure of another of the silver melting works of Chicago justifies a few plain words regarding the business as conducted in this city, to prevent the public from condemning an industry which has failed from mismanagetempting it, rather than from any inherent defect in itself. The fact that a competent metallurgist should

be as well versed in chemistry, mineralogy, and naces seems to have been entirely overlooked by those who have invested in smelting in this city. Doubtless having the patriotic belief. so common to all good Americans, that Yankee energy and ingenuity can supply all deficiencies in education, they have risked bandoned as impracticable years ago in Euopean works. Thousands of tons of ore have been smelted in Chicago furnaces, and not an been smetted in Chicago Turnaces, and not an analysis made to determine their constituents. In short, the business here has been simply guess-work from beginning to end, and, as a matter of course, has resulted in failure.

In the spring of 1870 the "Swansea Smelting and Reining Works" were started by Mr. Adam Scith. A brief examination of Balbach's wares.

and Renning works were stated by he south. A brief examination of Balbach's works, in Newark, N. J., and a few workmen from there, were thought sufficient to furnish the requisite skill and knowledge to guarantee success. For a time, the low price of oree and the high premium on silver more than covered the losses sustained in smelting, and a profit was noses sustained in smelting, and a pront was netted. As these conditions gradually reversed themselves, ores rising and silver depreciating, the profits waned, became nothing, and finally appeared on the wrong side of the ledger. Today, after having passed through the hands of a variety of Superintendents, many of whom were then and there taking their first leseous in smelting, the works are nailed up, and have an indebt. ng, the works are nailed up, and have an indebtduess, as is currently reported, of nearly \$200.

"Can any good come out of Nazareth?" The "Swansea" have furnished the Superin-endents of the other smelting works of Chicago, Many of these gentlemen have done semarkably well when the few advantages they have had in equiring their metallurgical education are con ed, and deserve no little credit for doing as

sidered, and deserve no little credit for doing as well as they have; but for all that they have proved unequal to the task.

The South Chicago works dragged out an existence for nearly two years, and S. P. Lunt ran his works for about fifteen months. The Brighton works ran spasmodically from time to time, but recently I was informed they have taken a new lease of life, uncor a new organization, and are now the only works of the kind running in Chicago.

running in Chicago.

Some of the Chicago smelters have tried their skill at Denver. Col. It is hardly necessary to add that the works are idle and in the possession

proved unprofitable under the present system of perating, though there is no reason why smeltin this country, but it has a great and successful future before it. Indeed it would be difficult to factore before it. Indeed it would be difficult to find an industry that can show larger and more certain profits when conducted by those really competent. I would, however, advise all who may think of investing in it to study the records of the works now closed in this city, not that they may know what course to pursue, but what O avoid.
CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1874.
AN OBSERVER

WIDENING OF ASHLAND AVENUE ..

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sin: Owing to the intelligent enterprise of S. J. Walker, Ashland avenue has been widened from Madison street to the South Branch to the width of 100 feet, has been planted with large elm trees, graveled, and otherwise improved and beautified, so that now on the West Side it stands without a rival. We are all so engrossed by the interests of the passing day that few realize the future importance of this avenue as a great north-and-south throughfare. When the dense population of the city shall have extended westward to the new parks and boulevards (ap event which must be surely realized within fifteen years), Chicago will number considerably over 1,000,000, and Ashland avenue will occupy a position nearly central to the whole mass of people. Can we fully realize the importance

of this great thoroughfare with such an inase, when imperatively the further wider ded from Union Park north to the city is demanded from Union Park north to the city-limits? The opportunity of effecting this im-provement in an economical manner may soon be lost by the construction of new buildings along the route. Already some buildings are in progress between Lake and Kinzie streets, and soon improvements will take place north of the latter street. A large portion of the frontage, however, is vacant, and the few improvements that have been mad are inexpensive in characthat have been made are inexpensive in charac-ter. The enhanced value of the property, should e avenue be widened, would repay twice or rice the cost of the improvement, and would ove a substantial benefit to the entire neigh-

But it is not only for the sake of an improved thoroughfare that the change is desirable. Widened north of Lake street, it would continue Ashland avenue as an effective fire barrier for the security of the city against any serious conflagration to the west. It would complete the circuit formed by the Northwestern Railway tracks on the north, the Chicago, Builington & Quincy Railroad tracks on the south, and Ashland avenue on the west. North of Lake street, it would continue the same effective fire barrier to the North Branch. A few moments' study of the map of the city will make this obvious to any one who will give it attention. The But it is not only for the sake of an improved string of the map of the city will make this ob-yious to any one who will give it attention. The citizens of the West Side are more especially in terested in such a measure, not only as a matter of public safety and convenience, but also from the fact that an enhanced value in all the reaestate in the neighborhood would be sure to fo low. It is a matter of surprise that such a nota-ble improvement should have been delayed so Сикадо, Dec. 10, 1874.

THE RIGHT TO ESCAPE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sin: I have just read the account in you paper of the escape of "two prisoners from the Jail," and the evidence found in cell No. 21 that two others had tried their hand; and the publi are informed that "Jailer Hand had them locked up in darker cells and with empty stomachs they were permitted to brood over the ill success of their daring enterprise."

I would like to ask, Is it a crime for a man in confinement to seek to escape from the same? What right has "Jailer Hand," or any other Jailer, to presume to punish a prisoner for seek-Jailer, to presume to punish a prisoner for seening that which is dear to everybody—liberty?

It is too common a thing for a custodian of prisoners, when he has been too careless, or failed in vigilance, or relied upon too weak bars, locks, or bolts; and a prisoner has taken advantage of the situation, and tried to escape, to

tage of the situation, and tried to escape, to wreak his vengeance on his poor head, and thereby satisfy his conscience; and it would seem that Mr. Hand is not above such a weakness.

This is wrong, and the sooner Mr. Haud learns it the better for himself at least. The position of Jailer is one well calculated to brutalize a man; and he will find it to his advantage to constantly watch, himself, at a grantly against. stantly watch himself, to guard against its evil tendencies. Let him recognize, at once, that it is his duty to use all fair and honorable means to secure his prisoners, and, on the other hand, that the prisoner has a right to use a conorable means to gain his liberty-that it Wit vs. Wit : and let him show by his vigilance that he is equal to the occasion, and not under-take to accomplish by brutality what he should effect with saill and watchfulness.

I know whereof I speak, for I have had ex-

perience with a larger number of prisoners, and -perience with a larger number of prisoners, and far poorer facilities for their keeping.

The halo which has surrounded "Jack Shep-pard," and has turned the heads of thousands, is not his deeds of robbery and crime, but the sudacity and cunning of his numerous escapes when earliered. when captured.

The world admires smartness and cunning and does not entirely condemn it when associate with crime; but she abnors brutality wherever i

shows its head.

Let Mr. Jailer Hand take due notice, and govern himself accordingly. Isaac Gannett. Chicago, Dec. 10, 1874.

ORPHAN GIRLS' HOME To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article having appeared in THE TRIB UNE of Dec. 10, in which it is stated, among other things, that the Orphan Girls' Home is run in the interest of C. W. Haskins, I wish to show the public the extent of that interest.

In general I deny having received any benefi from the institution, either directly or indirectly. and the iollowing statement will show that from the date of the organization of the institution it has received material aid from me, independently of what my wife has contributed. I have contributed

For coal.....

The above I have contributed, besides man

buggy for its use.
It is further stated that some of the inmates to state that this is false; that my hired help boarded at home, but occasionally one of my men would take a lunch at the Home, but the number of these meals would not exceed twenty; and, as this help was every day contributing to the institution, I did not consider that I was

at all indebted to the Home.

The above statement I am prepared to make affidavit to, and to prove by outside evidence, and I ask the public to judye whether, under the facts, the Orghan Gris' Home is run in my interest. interest. A report from my wife in regard to the workings of the institution, will be published C. W. HASKINS. CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1874.

GENERAL NEWS.

Among the transfers recorded yesterday is the sale by Thomas D. Snyder to Michael W. Manning for \$25,000 of the lot on the west side of Market street, 100 feet north of Van Buren.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, at 8 a. m., 23 deg. Fahr.; 10 a. m., 27 2 m., 29; 3 p. m., 28; 6 p. m., 23; and 8 p. m.

The Board of Underwriters held an adjourne meeting yesterday afternoon at their office, No. 127 Lasalle street, President George C. Clarke in the chair. The codification of the rules and regulations was again discussed, and finally the whole matter was recommitted. A young woman named Davidson, living a

some place on Cottage Grove avenue not ascer-tained, attempted suicide yesterday by taking laudaum. Four doctors, assisted by a stomach-pump, saved her life. Disappointed love is said to have been the cause for the act. And yet the woman is said to have a husband.

The dead body of a man was found on the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Railroad, at the Western avenue crossing, yesterday morning, by a switchman. The body was shockingly mutilated. There was nothing on the deceased to indicate who he was or where he belonged. The remains were sent to the Moryes and the Commission were sent to the Moryes and the Mo remains were sent to the Morgue, and the Cor oner notified. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday after-room on the body of Thomas Gettins, a work-

noon on the body of Thomas Gettins, a work-man on Grover's new theatre (old Post-Office building), who was fatally injured by the falling of a plank last Monday, and who died yesterday at the Mercy Hospital. He lived at No. 157 Di-vision screet. A verdict of death from fracture of the skull was readered. of the skull was rendered. It appears that the reasons alleged by Jame

T. Kirk for contesting the validity of Mr. Corcoran's election as Alderman in the Twentieth Ward are the same as those given on behalf of Mr. LeMoyne when he tried to induce the Board of Canvassers to throw out the First Precinct of that ward—illegal voting; the acting as judges and clerk of persons not qualified, and the leaving of the ballot-box over night at the Hatch House. It is asserted, on what may be considered the It is asserted, on what may be considered the very best authority, that there will be but very few changes in Council Committees of the ensuing year beyond those occasioned by the election of new members. It is conceded that Aid, O'Brien will be Chairman of the Railroad Committee harman than the control of the control o

mittee, his past experience in railroad matters fairly entitling him to the position. It is hoped that by judiciously placing the new members all the faults of last year's committees can be successfully eradicated. A movement is on foot to change the temporary location of the courts and city offices from their present quarters in City-Hall to the Merchants' Building, on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. A meeting of a very private usture was held in an out-of-the-way course. of the way corner yesteriasy atternoon, and the subject given a full and impartial hearing. As far as could be ascertained yesterday many of the most prominent Aldermen and city officials were strougly opposed to it, arguing that if there was to be any change at all, it ought to be to permanent quarters.

It has been ascertained that the defaulting partner of the Prairie Farmer, Henry T.

Thomas, left Chicago on the evening of Dec. 2 by the Chicago & Alton Railway. He was accompanied to the depot by Mr. Corbett, his partner, and Mr. Emory, one of the principal stockholders. On the same train Mr. Parks, of Wankegan, and Messrs. Cochrane, architect, and Rust, of the Lice Stock Journal, both of this City, were travelers. They saw and conversed with Mr. Thomas, and were given to understand by him that he was going West, to Denver.

A generous response is being made to the sm.

A generous response is being made to the appeal put forth on behalf of the sufferers in Nebraska. Thus far \$8,500 in cash and produce has been sent from Chicago, and from other places in the State, \$5,000. Among the contributions from these theorems. utions from this city were the following: One box lotning, T. B. Browne; 5 barrels clothing, First United Presbyterian Church; 1 box clothing, St. Paul's M. E. Church; 1 box clothing, Mrs. Center; 1 barrel flour, G. W. Smith; 1 barrel clothing, various parties. Several of the churches here and in the suburbs are organizing with the view of raising funds, etc., for the sufferers.

The creditors of Stephen H. Lunt, after a thorough examination of his assets and ac-counts, have concluded that they have no reason counts, have coacluded that they have no reason to expect to realize anothing upon their claims. Hence, they have not agreed upon any action in the matter, but, for the present, will remain quiet, and let affairs take their own course. Wednesday, the First National Bank obtained judgment for its claim, amounting to over \$40,000. Besides this the bank holds ample security. Mr. Lunt appears very little concerned in the matter, and also seems determined to await results, without making any effort to bring them about.

A frightful and probably farst secident occur-

A frightful and probably fatas accident occurt Turner's planing mill, corner of Maxwell and Lumber streets, yesterday afternoon. Barbara simmitz, a Bohemian woman, was engaged in Simmitz, a Bohemian woman, was engaged in picking up shavings close to a circular saw which was in motion. As she raised up from a stooping position her head came in contact with the saw, and a shocking wound was made, which penetrated to the brain. She was removed to her home, No. 12 West Fifteenth street, where Dr. Henry attended her, and advised her removal to the County Hospital, where vised her removal to the County Hospital, wher she was taken. Her recovery is very doubtful. She is the mother of two children, and is about

NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESSES.

The following order of Postmaster-General
Jewell has just been made public: Jewell has just been made public:

The Postmaster-General, having been called on for an expression of his views respecting the issuing of new year's addresses by letter-carriers, desires to repeat the views of his predecessor on this subject—in which he fully concurs—namely, that the soliciting of gifts, or presents, by means of such addresses or otherwise, is prejudicial to the service, and detracts from the respect carriers should at all times command.

It is therefore ordered that the issuing of any address or substitute therefor, by letter-carriers in-

THE MOST BE STOPPED.

The soul of a daily traveler on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern has been greatly moved by a little incident which occurs every morning near one of the suburbs, and, being a volunteer member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, he sends a communication to this paper concerning it. It appears that as the this paper concerning it. It appears that as the train, drawing cityward, nears a certain white cottage, windows fly up, and certain young men, headed by a hardened and godless brakeman, draw handkerchiefs of varying degrees of white ness, and wave them, all at once, at. "a fair damsel who stauds boldly on her own doorstep shaking a white article." What this white article is, the modest correspondent does not state, but he leaves the worst to be inferred, for after the word "article" come the following shrighers, three towis: !!! shriekers, three, to-wit: !!!

The cottage passed, the boys furl their handerchiefs, take in a reef in the windows, and it fulge in wild laughter and coarse jests, or ing that the young lady in question is a "yal," a statement which the corresponden neither affirms nor denies, not knowing the oung woman in question, but suggests whether any gentleman would like to have such an epithet

any gentreman would like to have such an epithet applied to his sister.

It also appears that these carryings on are highly offensive to the ladics on the train, who, in self-defense, have to shut their eyes as they approach the cottage and remain in darkness unapproach the stamming down of the windows notifies them that the unseemly exhibition is at an end. The attention of the officers of the Northwestern Road is invited to this state of affairs. Are they aware that this is a Christian country, and that they in the worst days of the Northwestern in t hat even in the worst days of Sodom and Gomorrah no such iniquity as this was eve practiced? They should instruct this brakes man, whose name is withheld, he being the sole support of several aged parents, that flagging is not a part of his duties, but to leave that to the employes who have charge of such matters.

CRIMINAL.

Three boys, August Swartz, James Jenning and Thomas Brown, were arrested vesterday afternoon for stealing seven pair of kid gloves from a store on State street, near Washington. Julius Proebsting's house, No. 650 Fulton street, was entered by thieves yesterday afternoon during the absence of the family, and \$200 worth of clothing taken. Every drawer and trunk was ransacked.

Storekeepers must keep an eye on the men and women who come into their shops with re ceipts for articles. Unless they do they will be windled, since a gang are going over the West Side, and making considerable money by this Mr. H. W. Johnson, of No. 201 West Washing

ton street; George F. Letz, of No. 549 West Washington street, and Thomas Gorman, of No. 546 West Indiana street, have been late victims of sneak-thieves. They report the loss of roces and clothing. Mr. G. C. Moore of Canton, Ill., made the ac-

quaintance of a female while riding on the Ft. Wayne Road yesterday morning, and she talked so sweetly to him that it waysome time after she left before he discovered that she had taken his bocket-book and \$125.

A young man in the employ of F. E. Dodd, of evening for attempting to pass a counterfeit \$20 bill at Clemens' saloon, corner of Clark and Mad-ison streets. He was held to appear before the United States Commissioner.

At a sociable held last night at the Sec Baptist Church, corner of Montoe and Morgan streets, R. H. McDowell had a fine new overcoat stolen from the coat-room, and another gentle-man had his stolen. The thief had to rass igh the room where the sociable was and a great many were in the room when the coats were taken. Mr. McDowell will give a re

Yesterday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the occupants, burglars made a bold raid upon the premises No. 328 Butterfield street, occupied by Augustus Leroy and S. Wiltshire. occupied by Augustus Leioy and S. Wiltsbire. The house was ransacked from ceilar to garret; trunks were torn open, and their valuables, together with the contents of the bureau drawers, piled upon a table, preparatory for removal. The opportune arrival of Mrs. Leroy caused a hasty retreat of the robbers, who, however, took with them two watches a lawyley table, ware and clefting to the value of jeweiry, table-ware, and clothing to the value of about \$300. Entrance was effected through a rear window. One of the burglars wore an ex-pressman's badge, and Mrs. Leroy thinks she

Detective Tom Simmons spotted four of the Detective Tom Simmons spotted four of the worst desperadoes and thieves in the city last night, and caused their arrest. They were in the low resort on Canal street, between Washington and Madison, known as the California Varieties. Sergt. Garrity, accompanied by Officers Hinkley, Walden, Danielson, and Barry, captured the party. Jim Black, one of the prisoners, attempted to escape, and was prevented by Hinkley, who arrested him three years ago for highway robbery, and had him sent up to Johet for a long time. He is one of the most hardened criminals in existence. The whole to Joiet for a long time. He is one of the most hardened criminals in existence. The whole party were recognized as garroters and burglars,—just such fellows whose appearance stamp them as villains of the blackest dye. They were charged with vagrancy, and locked up. They gave the names of James Biack, Joseph Curtis, Charles Moran, and Hugh Buren.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The members of Prof. Swing's congregation

are to have a social this evening in the parlors of he Fourth Church. To-day there will be a trial of Stilson's patent car-shoe, at the corner of Western avenue and linzie street. A special train will leave the Wells Street Depot at 1 p. m.

Mrs. Coffing. from Marash. Central Turkey vill address the ladies to-day at 2 p. m., at the parlors of the New England Congregational Church, North Side. All are invited.

There will be a meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the Washingtoman Home, of the Temperance Reform Club. Reformed persons and those wishing to reform are cordially invited. There will be a public temperance meeting at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Michigan and Market streets, to-night, under the auspices of Sheet-Anchor Division No. 842, S. of T. The public generally are invited to attend.

"Helping-Hands," of Murray Chapel, Third

The final trial of candidates for the position

of Lecturer on Obstetrics in the Spring Faculty of Rush Medical College, will take place at the College this evening. Extemporaneous addresses upon subjects to be then assigned will be required. Members of the medical profession are invited to be present.

The second popular concert of the series in the Third Presbyterian Church will take place this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the chapel corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets. There will be vocal and instrumental music by some of our first artists, and a delighful evening will be passed by those who are able to be present. Admission only 25 cents. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, in his lecture on "Republicanism in England." Sunday afternoon, will explain the causes of the recent Conservative

ction, and the probable effects on the radica reform movement in that country. The lecture will be delivered before the Sunday Lecture Society at the Grand Opera-House, at 3 o'clock The Young Men's Christian Association

arranged for a series of sermons to be delivered to the masses in Farwell Hall, Sunday afternoons, at 3 p. m. The first sermon will be delivered next Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. J. O. Peck, of Centenary Methodist Church. The subject is, "Life of Moses," by request of the young men. The seats are entirely free, and it intended as a place of worship for all wishing young men. The seats are entirely free, and it is intended as a place of worship for all wishing to attend. Mr. Peck will be followed by other

ministers in the city.

The chorus rehearsal, preparatory to the concert to be given in aid of the Foundlings' Home, Dec. 23, meets this evening at Reed's Temple of Music. If this rehearsal passes off as smoothly and enthusiastically as the last, the musical success will be placed beyond a doubt. We hope it is unnecessary to remind each, or indeed any one, of the injustice they would do Mr. Pratt, as well as those noble women interested in the concert, by not being present, as at this late day it is impossible to procure others to serve in their stead.

THE CITY HALL The warrants for the collection of city taxes

for 1874 will be placed in the hands of the City Collector Monday morning. Mai. Neil Donnelly, of Woodstock, was in own yesterday, and, as is usual on such oceasions, he called on all his City-Hall brethren, The Engineers' Committee of the Citizen's Asociation vesterday began their investigation of

the Water-Works, beginning with the south en-

gine. The investigation will occupy the re-

mainder of the present month. The following city condemnation cases will be on trial to-day before Judge Jameson Frank Adams appearing for the city: No. 51, 799, widening of Farrell street; No. 52,316 widening of Haynes court ; No. 46,950, widening alley, Block 117, School Section.

About a year ago the Board of Public Works were allowed to construct a sewer on Loomis street, opening into the Sampson Slip, on condition that the slip should be kept free from all ower accretions for a distance of 200 feet from the mouth of the sewer. The agreement has never been enforced or even thought of until yesterday, and as soon as possible an agreement to that effect will be entered into between the Board and J. Biedler & Co., the lesses of the

During the present week, frequenters of the City-Hall have noticed the overfed look of the various clerks in the Comptroller's office. Far-well has been looking in the merits of the Banting system, and Frank Barrett has not spent igle pickel for free lunch during the whole eek. Yesterday the reason of their good con ditton casually leaked out. Last Monday even-ing the employes were given a supper in Parloi H of the Sherman House by Messrs, McDonald and Cummings, of the firm of McDonald & Russell, contractors for street-cleaning. The boys ate and drank enough on that occasion to las em until Christmas.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioner met yesterday afternoon to try some fremen ar-raigned on trivial misdemeanors. No penalues were found necessary. During the past few days the Board has been sorely troubled to finway to get rid of the superannuated member a way to get rid of the supersumated memoers of the police force. They have also been lunt-ing up their friends wanting situations, to use the appropriations made for thirty-eight watch-men at the last session of the Council. About twenty of these watchmen were selected yesterday, and it was first resolved to make the rest of the appointments from the number of rest of the appointments from the number of the superamuated potternen. This was strongly objected to by Commissioner Ayars and Fire-Marshal Benner. It was finally agreed that each Commissioner should appoint two men of his own choice. Klokke and Reno will appoint licemen, Sheridan will appoint one fireman and one policemen, while Avars and Benner will appoint from the fire force alone, as they do not eve in throwing the refuse police materiar into the Fire Department. No new appli

A delegation of some thirty or forty resident and property-owners, headed by the Hon Ingwell Oison, yesterday called on the Mayor, the Board of Public Works, and the Law De-

the Board of Public Works, and the Law Department, to urge upon the city the necessity of taking the proper steps to set aside the injunction against the opening of Milwaukee avenue, from Kinzie to Lake street. Owing to the overwhelming amount of business now awaiting disposal in the Law Detartment, no definite answer could be given them, but they were informed by Judge Dickey, City-Attorney Jamieson, and Frank Adams, that their case would be taken hold of as soon as was possible. It appears that there was an error in the condemnation made several years ago, and out of this error has arisen much of the an error in the condemnation matter weeks years ago, and out of this error has arisen much of the trouble about opening the street. Peter Fox, the chief complainant, backed by Murray F. Tulev, strongly opposes the opening until a new condemnation is made. The Law Department intends to look the matter up.

SUBURBAN.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. The little son of S. H. McNab, telegraph opera or here, died Wednesday of scarlet fever. The funeral will take place to-day. Mr. Adam Hough is building a block of store on Vincennes road, at Dummy Junction.

Improvements are making in the road conne tions and crossings at Dummy Junction, by putting in culverts, etc., and connecting the cross treets with the newly-graveled Vincennes road. The residence built for the Rev. Father Bruno, who has the charge of the Catholic Church and school, is about completed, and he will soon take possession of it. The bell has been placed in the tower of the convent building, and may be heard for miles, early and late, in its faithful discharge of duty. MATWOOD.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give an entertainment Friday evening, Dec. 18. Ample provisions are making for administering to the physical and social wants of those who may attend. The children of the various Sunday-schools

are becoming impatient for the approach of Christmas Eve. Visions of the many nice Christmas Eve. Visions of the many nice things which they will then receive from the Christmas-tree already disturb their sleep.

The preparations for the dedication of the new hall progress finely. Prof. Wescutt expresses entire satisfaction with the progress made by those under his instruction. He is determined that the music for the evening shall lack nothing in any respect. OAK PARK.

Prof. A. A. Griffiths will give a literary entertainment at the M. E. Church this evening. The entertainment will consist of recitations and impersonations from Shakspeare, Longfellow, Poe. Trowbridge. Dickens, Bret Harte, Read, Butler, and others. The proceeds of the evening will be donated to the Ladies' Furnishing Fund of the M. E. Church.
Oak Park now has a picture-gallery. Just how long it will enjoy this distinction is rather un-certain, as the thing is on wheels, and may move off at any time. Its present location is on Lake

WEST MAYWOOD. The Union Sunday-school will give a concert and festival Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, at the railroad depot. The proceeds of the evening will probably be expended in enlarging the library of the school.

SUBURBAN LIFE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : ago, before the northern part of this State had en cut up into diminutive lots to accommodate the suburban population of Chicago, this place used to be called "Twelve-Mile House," afterwards "Tupper's Lawn." but neither of these names quite satisfied the æsthetic taste of the

ore cultured of us .- the exclusive few.

We craved something especially choice, som thing that would appeal to the imagination, stimuate real-estate values, and lend a graceful and languid air of aristocratic seclusion to our residence n the country. Accordingly, as with one voice we rechristened the town Oaks Park. Doesn't that smack of limpid fountains and undulating paths bordered with flowers, with

Myriads of rivulets hurrying through the lawn, The moan of doves in immemorial elms?

However, I would say, in parenthesis, that our whole stock in trade consists of a few ragged oaks, commonly designated "scrub."

The more sagacious amongst us bought our places directly from the Government, and fought gallantly during many years of desultory warfare with the frogs and lizards, but the eternal principles, no! the giapt intellect of man finally conciples, no! the glant intellect of man, finally conquered; and the frog no longer sings his cheer fail ditty beneath our chamber window, keepin as company while the wild winds wail and mon through the leafless and wierdlike branches of It follows that those intrepid spirits amongst

us who jostled the red man in his native wilds

It follows that those intrepid spirits amongst us who jostled the red man in his native wilds, and navirated the trackless plain in our picturesque dug-outs, are to-day in gorgeous possession,—the lords of many lots.

But we are jostled by the new-comers, the Renters, and the Salaried men; they spend their time in the open air, ogting our private parks and scratching their backs on our thrifty oaks, and conducting themselves generally without reference to the conservative influences that act so happily upon us, the older families. This sort of thing cannot endure forever, and in anticipation of that happy time when the rude customs and institutions of our bousterous Republic will give place to the conservative and amiable ways of the gracious despotisms of cultured Europe, I have prepared for "our family" a coat of arms. It represents a stern yet chivalrous gentleman of courtly bearing, gallantly storming, with uplified yard-stick, the habitation of a ferocious muskrat; a gentle ripple on the otherwise placid waters suggests the hurried refreat and final disappearance of the original lord of the place. "To this complexion has it come at last" is the legend underneath. Times are just a trifle hard with us; however, we burnish up the front fence now and thee, and conduct ourselves generally with an air of opulence that paralyzes the grocer, and appals the salarred man. My dog-cart (an ancient grocery-wagon repainted) always meets me at the depot, and in it I am driven swiftly to my mansion, a quarter of a block distant. I remain closely secluded repainted) always meets me at the depot, and in it I am driven swiftly to my mansion, a quarter of a block distant. I remain closely secluded until it is time to drive down to the station to take the train for town. The seclusion is a little wearisome, but it is not vulgar, and the exercise to and from the depot is indispensable to my health. After tasting these inxuries, who would consent to live in the crowded city, with its consent to live in the crowded city, with its social oblivion and dearth of toadies. Oh, we are children of Nature, we are, loving the green fields, the violets, the birds, and the sunlight,—and the reputation of being rich.

It is a sore affliction to us, however, that there

are no churches in Oaks Park.

It is said that the real first family cannot exist in full vigor without a church to coddle. Your well-regulated country church is their pride and perquisite; in it they spend their money, and joyfully take the lead. In some of money, and joyruliv take the tead. In some or the suburban towns contiguous to this place, it is polite to refer to Brother Swail's church, or Neighbor Dryog's tabernacle. These stalwart provincialists occupy the places of honor, and the Good Shepherds may be seen awaiting with patience and resignation such casual notice and recognition as is kindly vouchsafed them. I sympathize with this sort of thing, I do, and apsympathize with this sort of thing, I do, and appreciate how fully it harmonizes with the proprieties of high life in the country, although it undoubtedly has a tendency to demoralize the flock, and make the good dominie hail death and the charnel-house as the last and greatest evidence of a Divine Providence. PAUL STORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT. The Apollo Club gave its tenth reception to its members last evening in the auditorium of the Methodist Church Block, which has proved it

self to be one of the cosiest and most elegant nusic-halls in the city. The audience was a very large one, filling every seat in the hall, and manifested its satisfaction in the most unmis takeable manner. The Club numbers about the same in voices as last year, but is much better balanced than then, as the tenors have been materially strengthened by some strong and telling voices, Their programme numbers were Smart's "Rover"; Abt's "Evening Greeting;" Rudenberg's "I Love All that Is Beautiful;" Mendelssohn's "Turkish Drinking Song;" Storch's "Serenade;" Beschnitt's "Ossian;" and Thunder's "Flag of the standard of excellence, both in precision and expression, and in all the nice details of work it showed the results of careful drill and discipline This was specially noticeable in the Abt, Rudenberg, Beschnitt, and Storch numbers. The 'Serenade" of the latter, the solo in which was beautifully given by Mr. Edward Schultze, with its pretty humming accompaniment, was one of the best pieces of chorus singing ever heard in this city. The other vocal numbers were a due from "William Tell" by Mrs. Stacey and Mr. Corby, which was marred some by the imperfect tones of the tenor, resulting probably from fright; Schubert's beautiful song "Zuleika," which was sung very sweetly and tastefully by Mrs. Stacey; and two numbers, Men-delssohn's "Springtime of Life," and an area from Boieldien's "Jean de Paris," which were given very effectively by Prof. Bergstein. The crowning feature of artistic excellence was the wonderful pano-playing of Miss Rive, which was a revelation to all. There has been but one pianist here who rivals her, and that is Rubin pianist here who rivals her, and that is Rubinstein, whom, in brilliancy and power, she very closely resembles. Although a pupil of Liszt, and having had the advantage of playing with him in concerts in Weimar and Leipsic, her school is that of Rubinstein. She has all that artist's expression and fite in playing, while in technique her display is fairly dazzling. Her wrist seems to be a wrist of iron, and her fingers are unerring, so that the union of accuracy and power gives her playing even in the most intricate passages a beautiful clearness. Her numbers were Schumann's "Intermezzo," Liszt's "Faust Waltz," a Chopin "Ballade," a waltz by Tausig, and Liszt's Sec-

"Ballade," a waltz by Tausig, and Liszt's Scoond "Rhapsodie." All received encores,—the last, by her wonderful execution, arousing a perfect storm of enthusiasm. The Club deserves the thanks of the musical community for introducing so consummate a virtuoso here. We hope it is not the last time she will be heard.

A concert will be given this evening at the chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church, with the following programme: 1. Quartette-" The Miller". 2. Piano Duo—"Der Felsenmeuble." Miss Foster and Mr. Baird.

3. Song—"The Way to Paradise".......

Mrs. Fox.
4. Quartette—"Evening's Twilight"....
Garden City Quartette.
5. Trio—"The Mariners".
Mrs. Fox and Mezers. Howard and S Randegger

Mrs. Fox and Mesers. Howard and Stoan.
PART II.
Song—"Marjorie's Almanae"... Dolby
Miss Foster.
Quartette—"Tar's Song"... Hatton
Garden City Quartette.
Song—Selected... Miss Fox.
Quartette—"Wanderers" Night Song"... Lens
Garden City Quartette.
Quintette—"Oh! World, Thou Art Wondrous
Fair"... Hiller
Miss Fox and Garden City Quartette.

An Amateur Bull Fight. An Armateur Bull Fight.

Mr. Isaac Campbell, a well-known citizen of Shenango Township, Crawford County, is the owner of a valuable blooded bull, which has carried off the first premium at our county fair in a number of instances, and has been heretofore considered one of the best trained animals in the county. On Wednesday morning of last week Mr. Campbell understook to drive the bull from

Mr. Campbell undertook to drive the bull from one pasture to another, when the animal refused to obey, and his owner, by way of persuasion, pelted him with a few stones. This treatment was new to the old fellow, and he at once resented it by turning upon Mr. Campbell, who, finding it impossible to save himself by flight, attempted to catch hold of the ring in the animal's nose. The scuffle, which lasted fully twenty minutes, was ended by Mr. Campbell's being knocked down by a blow from the beast's horn striking him above the eye, rendering him insensible. How long he lay there he does not know, but when found by his son he was supporting himself by one hand on the fence and holding the bull by the nose-ring with the other. He had recovered his senses, but knew nothing as Mr. Campbell undertook to drive the bull from

to how he came to have hold of the ring. In.
Campbell's appearance fully attested the factors
ness of the struggle he had made for he lift and
ness of the struggle he had made for he lift and ness of the struggle he had made for he here an examination showed his collar-bose broken; the two ribs broken from the back-bone, three from the back-bone three from the back-bone smased in so that it moves with each breast-bone smased in so that it moves with each breath drawn; one early torn off, and body and limbs fairly covered with cuts and brusses. The buil was well broken to the ring in his nose, and gave up as soon as Mr. Campbell succeeded in catching hold. The injured man at last accounts was doing at well as could be expected. well as could be expected.

The Ladies All Say The Ladies All Say
that Hamilton, Rowe & Co., corner State and was,
ington streets, display the richest, choicest, and pratiest holiday stock that has yet been shown in olitage.
Fine watches, chains, beautiful jewelry, elegant sine
ware, French clocks, opera-glasses, and lovely sine
fancy novelties in great variety, appropriate for
and keepsakes. Their store will remain open evening,
and all are invited to favor them with a call, whence
desiring to purchase or not.

It is Falso.

F. J. Ruth belongs to no ring, but will continue is supply the trade of Chicago with his old relative Square-Brand" oysters at the following rice: XXX, 18c; Square, 25c; F. J. R. 18, 38c; and seem 45c. Do not submit to extortion. Should my range fail to call on you, send your address to or call at in Dearborn street, where you will always fint its "Square-Brand," his celebrated solid meats, and at kinds of fresh and salt water fish.

It's Foolish Extravagance for any lady to pay the prices asked by most dealers while such prices as these can always be found the New York Store, and for the same goods: he pebble goat, \$2.50; Missee' do, \$2; chilirent, \$1.5; dippers, \$1. Buy at 284 and 286 West Madi

Low Rates.

Now offering navy blue repellants at \$1.00; old pin \$1.75. Gents' silk wrappers and drawers at \$1.0; price elsewhere, \$7.00. Ladies' underwear, 75 to \$1.0; about haif price. Real Barnsley table damask, 78; at linen towels at 15c to 25c; old price, 50c to 30c. Par

A few instruments that have been rented and but little used can be bought at Reed's Templa of Musia, No. 92 Van Buren street, at the very lower pane

The people of Wilton, N. H., are rer and people of Wilton, N. H., are reported very much disheartened over their losses by the resulting. Within the last five years they have suffered a large number of misfortunes, prominent among which are the loss by fire of the Davis Mill, in 1869, resulting in the loss of \$40,000; the Wilton Mill, in which they lost \$50,000; as numerous heavy losses by robberies, defalations, and the like.

MARRIAGES.

KEHOE-MURPHY-On Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. J. Lawlor, S. J., at the Church of the Holy Family Miles Kehoe, Esq., and Miss Kate Murphy, of Hamilton

DEATHS. FAY-Thursday, Dec. 10th, 1874, James G. Fay, aged Funeral from his late residence, 81 Wilsonst., Friday, 2% o'clock p. m.

GITTENS The funeral of Thomas Gittens, who was killed at the old Post-Office building, will take place to day, 11th inst., from 157 East Division-st, by can be BLANEY-Dr. James V. G. Blaney, at 1 o'clock this (Friday) morning, at his residence, 461 Michigan-av., aged 54 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniments allay paio, subdue swelling, heal burns, and will ours riseumatism, sparin, and any flesh, bone or music ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents, large buttles \$1. CATARRH CURE.

20 YEARS

Afflicted with CATARRH and Loss of Smell, cured by a remed found at last. Hundreds have bee cured by it-many of years' standing. I now offer it to the thousand of sufferers by the name of TOWNE'S UNIVERSAL CA-TARRH CURE.

J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor. Sold by all Wholesele and Revail Druggists.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
Wholesele Agent AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Friday Morning, Dec. 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock, Regular Auction Sale New and Secon

FURNITURE. Parlor Suits. Chamber Sets, Dining-room and Kitcher Furniture, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Contro Tables, Osebers, Bods, Bedding, Blankets, Stoves, and General Mechandise. Chocks, Cigars, etc. — Also a backrapt stock Hardware, Tiware, Cooking and Heating Stores, Corberty, Glassware, and Fancy Goods, suited for the Haliday radio.

ado.
At our Friday's sale 75 new heating Parlor and Coelil
CLISON, FOMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 81 and 86 Randolphel. AT OUR FRIDAY'S SALE, 50 Packages TEAS.

Japan, Young Hyson, Oolong. All good, fresh, and be strable goods. Will be sold in lots to sait. ELISON, FOMEROY & CO., Auctioness. AT OUR STORES, 84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST., Commencing Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock And continuing Afternoon at 2%, and 7:20 Brening, 4 large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS. WATCHES,

Fine Jewelry Key and Stem-Winding American and Foreign Wairbs, of the finest grades, Soli airc an i Cluster Riega and Pan. Ladder Sets, foreign Seal and Signet Rings, Sheet Ladder, Study, Lockets, Gents' Vest Chains, Leeding and Opers Chains, Opers Glasses, and a general and opers Chains, Opers Glasses, and a general and ment of fine Holiday Goods.

All goods warranted as represented.
Sale peremptory. Fine chance to purches desirable goods for Holiday Presents.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioness.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. AT AUCTION, On Saturday, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock 10 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots.

8 Crates W. G. Crockery, in original packages 50 Decorated Toilet Sets. Household Furniture.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture in endies variety,
Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus,
Marble and Wood-top Tables, Book Cases,
Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Wardrobes,
Walnut Rockers and Chairs, Wardrobes,
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Mirrors,
Office Desks, Show Cases,
Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Plated Ware, etc., etc.,
GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Acctioners By LEONARD & CO., 36 E. WASHINGTON-ST.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, SIC, On Saturday, Dec. 12, at 9:30, Parlor, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpenter, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpenter, Stoves, 4c.

Invoice of Rich Holiday Goods. Invoice of Rich Holiday Goods. Invoice of Story Pipes and Clear flowers. Invoice of 300 Wood Sent Chairs. Sale without reserve.

LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers, ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. 204 and 206 East Madison-st. SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 9% o'clock

Furniture and Household Goods OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, To be closed our WITHOUT RESERVE to make nor for consignments constantly coming in. Factist in will do well to give us a call. Large has Stores, Content, Shalving, Show Cases, Candy Jars, des. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & OU., Anctioner. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.

Trade sales of Boots and Shoes at Auction every Fuesday and Thursday Mornings, 9 9 1-2 o'clock. JAS. P. McNAMARA & Co., Austiness

FOLUME 28.

THE LEADING

J. RIFFLARI NO. 42 VI

New and Beauti

rect from the Man

Holidays. C. D. P. 98 57

> N. W. CORNER WASHIN HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY TIFFANY &

Union-Square, New Y Are now receiving their importation Holidays, and will open New Goods for some weeks.

Their stock will be larger and ric ever before offered by them. Early selections are recommended, the advantage of the first choice. avoidance of the hurry and confus

latter part of the season. Purchases reserved until the deliv During the month of December, e

a the 7th inst., their store will ren

CHRISTMAS PRESI

the evening.

MAGICAL BAZAAR,

135. MAGICAL BAZAAR,

STATE ST.

AUTO MATON ROPE WALKER

Branch, 29 Union-Square, New CHRISTMAS TR Splendid Evergreens, all sizes, good and F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomis

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